OVERSEAS

The Monthly Journal of the OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

Vol VI Nº 70 NOVEMBER, 1921

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"We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty state,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great"

Tennyson.

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Vol VI No. 70 NOVEMBER, 1921

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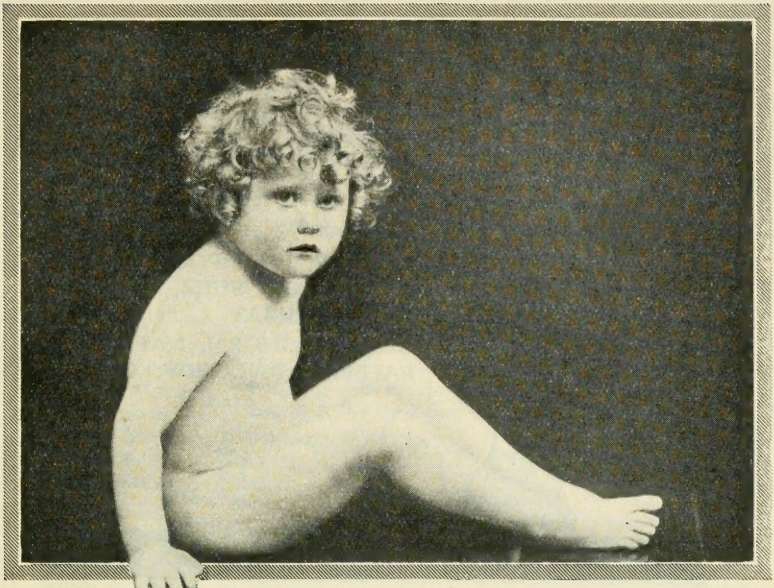

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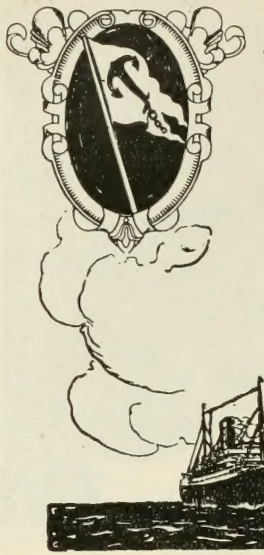

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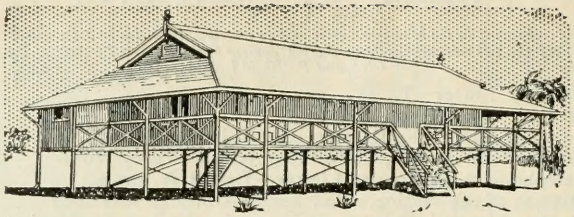

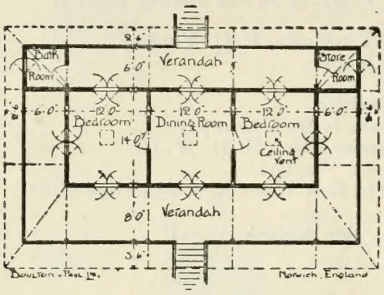

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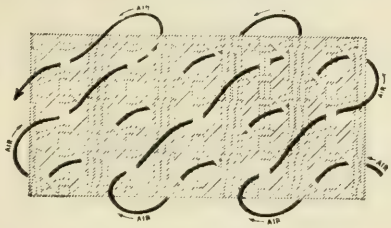

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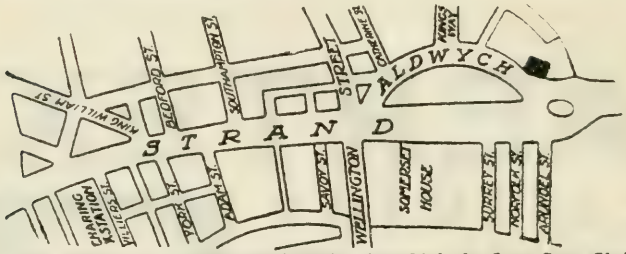

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OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
Atlantic Offices: "*Aquitania*" "*Berengaria*" "*Mauretania*"

AFFILIATED BANKS:
BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD.
OVER 110 OFFICES IN IRELAND
THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD.
OVER 160 OFFICES IN SCOTLAND

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

BANKERS to the GOVERNMENT in BRITISH EAST AFRICA and UGANDA

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

BRANCHES

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Tuticorin, Cochin (S. India), Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Aden and Aden Point, Colombo, Kandy, Newera Ellya, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kenya Colony, British E.A., Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Uganda, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	**£2,000,000**
RESERVE FUND	**£2,500,000**

The Bank conducts every description of Eastern Banking business.

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836, SANCTIONED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.)

Subscribed Capital	**£3,000,000**
Paid-Up Capital	**£900,000**
Reserve Fund	**£400,000**

Head Office : **29, GRACECHURCH ST., E.C. 3.**

Branches in LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, HULL, HAMBURG (Adolphsplatz 4), NEW YORK, WEST INDIES, BRITISH WEST AFRICA, AND DAKAR (SENEGAL) AGENCY.

Shipments of Produce Financed. General Banking Business Conducted.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Guaranteed by the Australian Government.

Branches and Agencies throughout Australasia.

Head Office: SYDNEY.

Sir Denison Miller, K.C.M.G., *Governor.*

James Kell, *Deputy Governor.*

ADVANCES made against Approved Securities. BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, The Government of the State of Queensland, The Government of the State of South Australia, The Government of the State of Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Agencies are open at 3,085 Post Offices in the Commonwealth. Special facilities for the remittance of Settlers' Funds.

On 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

Savings Bank Balances	£35,306,956
General Bank Balances	£27,153,311
Note Issue Department	£58,972,537
Other Items	£13,527,765
	£134,960,569

London Office: 36-41, New Broad St., E.C. C. A. B. CAMPION, London Manager. Also at Australia House, Strand, W.C.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817. London Office: 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	**£4,965,200**
Reserve Fund ...	**3,425,000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	**4,965,200**
	£13,355,400

Aggregate Assets, 31st March, 1921 ... ...£75,692,488 12s. 6d.

The London office issues drafts on demand on its Head Office and branches in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji and Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application, and conducts every description of Australasian banking business. H. MELDRUM, Acting Manager.

CUTBILL, KING & Co.

32, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Cables: "Lockett, London." Codes: Marconi, A.B.C. (5th Edn.), Lieber's, etc.

SUPPLIERS & SHIPPERS

of all descriptions of Stores and Materials required by Railways, Port Works, Contractors, Ship Owners, Builders, etc.

OVERSEAS BUYERS desirous of appointing Buying and Shipping Agents in the U.K. are requested to communicate.

FOR EVERYTHING MUSICAL:

Music, Player-Pianos, Pianos, Organs, Gramophones and Records, String and Wind Instruments. Your definite enquiry invited. Catalogues free. Quotations, including delivery to your seaport (and safe packing for export) our speciality. Established 1883. Bankers:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

ROCKLEY'S MUSICAL SERVICE, LTD. **84/86, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, England, and Nine London Branches.**

When making purchases, please give "OVERSEAS'" Advertisers an opportunity to quote prices.

BARCLAYS BANK

LIMITED.

Head Office: 54, Lombard St., London, E.C. 3.

The Bank has close working arrangements with Agents and Correspondents in all the principal towns throughout the World.

Every Description of Overseas Business Transacted.

CHIEF FOREIGN BRANCH:
168, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
WEST END FOREIGN BRANCH:
1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1.
LIVERPOOL FOREIGN BRANCH:
42, Castle Street, Liverpool.
MANCHESTER FOREIGN BRANCH:
Corner of Fountain Street and York Street, Manchester.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD ST., E.C. 3.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED -	£70,688,980
CAPITAL PAID UP - -	14,137,796
RESERVE FUND - -	10,000,000
DEPOSITS, &c. - -	346,397,553
ADVANCES, &c. - -	151,079,173

AFFILIATED BANKS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK LTD.

AUXILIARY.

LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

For Infants

——an all-important advantage.

Babies and growing children obtain from Benger's Food the great advantages of being reared on pure fresh milk. These include healthful natural growth unchecked by the under-nourishment which arises from unsuitable food.

BENGER'S Food

is always prepared with fresh milk, or milk and water, according to the age of the child.

It is specially prepared to adjust the milk to the delicate digestion of children and invalids. All the great good in milk—Nature's all-important food—becomes available with Benger's.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

"*Benger's Food and How to Use it.*" A little work of authority on the feeding of infants, invalids, and the aged, a most interesting and informative booklet—post free from

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD. ——— Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt Street.

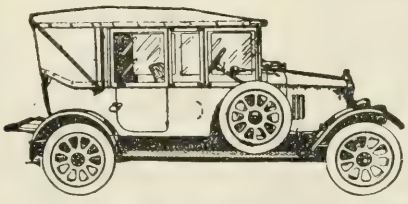
Depots throughout CANADA.

The All British

Standard

THE CAR FOR THE OWNER DRIVER

Approved Light Car with an OVERSEAS reputation for Reliability under any conditions.



The high clearance and long wheelbase are just two features that help to make the STANDARD LIGHT CAR the Car for the OVERSEAS-DRIVER.

* * * *

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES OVERSEAS.

THE STANDARD MOTOR CO., Ltd., Coventry, England.

When ordering from our Advertisers, please mention "OVERSEAS." This helps the Club.

REGISTERED
LENNARDS
TRADE MARK
WORLD FAMED
BOOTS & SHOES.
ESTD 1871. INCORP 1897.

A WONDERFUL GUINEA SHOE

Style No. 3705. Brown Leather Oxford Sports Shoe with stout red rubber sole. Light in weight but strongly built. A great Overseas favourite.

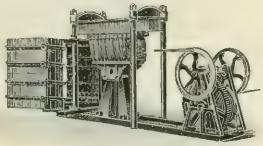
Brown

LENNARDS Ltd.
200 (BRANCHES) **Bristol, Eng.**

21/-
(Overseas Postage Extra.)

ROBERTS' PATENT BALING PRESS

For Baling WOOL, COTTON, HAY, HIDES, etc., by HAND, HORSE or STEAM-POWER.



Simple, strong and quick in operation, easily understood and worked by any native.

30 to 40 bales per hour.
All sizes of Presses made.

H. I. ROBERTS,
42/44, CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL.
Telegrams: "INGENIOUS, LIVERPOOL."

WILKINSON'S

"Colonial" Hammerless Ejector

53, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Managing Director:
T. H. RANDOLPH

SPORTING OUTFITTERS

SWORD MANUFACTURERS

FANCY CIMETERS FOR PRESENTATION

Increased advertising revenue makes possible the continued improvement of "OVERSEAS" generally.

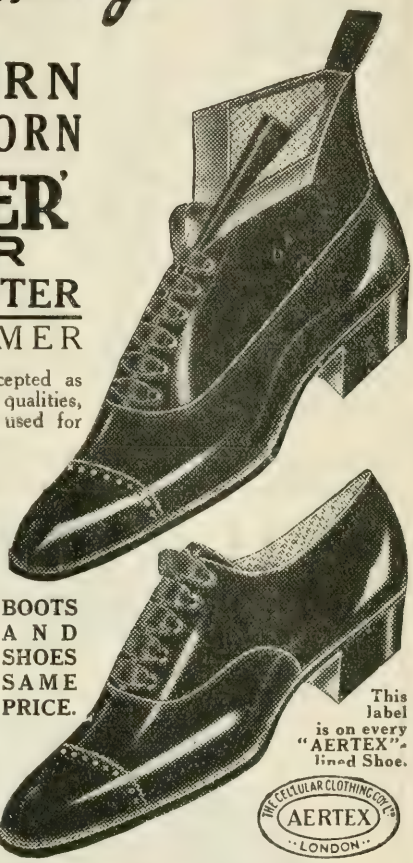
Like walking on Air

ONCE WORN ALWAYS WORN

AERTEX Lined 'SUPER' FOOTWEAR

WARM IN WINTER

COOL IN SUMMER



"AERTEX" has long been accepted as possessing wonderful hygienic qualities, but it has not previously been used for Shoe linings. The fabric is cellular, and every time the foot is put to the ground a current of air is circulated round the foot, which is warm in winter and cool in summer, giving a delightful feeling as of Walking on Air. "AERTEX" also prevents the staining of hose.

Made in the following Materials :—

Tan Willow Calf, Black Box Calf, Black Glace Kid, Patent Leather - - - **45/-**

Also in Dove Grey, Dark Grey, Nigger, and White Doeskin **58/-**

Suede Calf in Grey and Copper Shades.

BOOTS AND SHOES SAME PRICE.

This label is on every "AERTEX" lined Shoe.

THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LTD. AERTEX LONDON

Our Customers who have purchased "AERTEX"-lined shoes express their delight with the coolness and comfort they afford.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. A Complete Guide to Footwear Post Free.

Take advantage of Post Office Cash on Delivery Purchasing Facilities.

W. ABBOTT & SONS, LTD.

(PHIT-EESI),

121, High Holborn, London, W.C., England.

54, REGENT STREET, W. 1. 434, STRAND, W.C. 2.

Select your

HANDKERCHIEF

Presents——————NOW

Be in plenty of time and save the rush at the last minute by selecting your Xmas presents now. We have a wonderful range of handkerchiefs suitable for all ages and tastes at prices ranging from 2/3 per dozen to £5 each.

No. O.507, Ladies' pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs with hand embroidered initial. Size about 12 ins. Per doz. **17/6**

Write for samples and price list No. 50D, sent post free. Delivery guaranteed and carriage paid on 20/- upwards.

No. O.41, Gentlemen's pure linen handkerchiefs with a hand embroidered two-letter monogram. Size about 19½ ins. Per doz. - - - **33/9**

Please place your orders early so that full justice may be given to the embroidering of the Crests, Monograms or Initials.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Ltd.

Linen Manufacturers, Belfast, Ireland.

JOSEPH C. MOUNT & CO.

146/147, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, LONDON, S.W. 1

Universal Forwarders, Foreign Removals, Packers :: and Shippers, Warehousemen and Wharfingers ::

Packers and Shippers of Motor Cars, Lorries, Aeroplanes, Machinery, Furniture and General Goods.

Baggage, etc., collected from steamers or stations. Re-collected from hotels, private houses, etc., delivered to steamers, or shipped to the Continent, Colonies, America, etc.

Foreign and Home removals, including collection, supply of cases, packing, or, if in large quantities, transported by lift vans by steamers and/or rail.

Packing cases urgently wanted by travellers or others constructed and delivered by express vans.

Seven acres of Riverside Docks and Warehouses, with the most extensive and up-to-date storage accommodation in London, with nine cranes lifting up to 15 tons.

Motor Cars, Lorries, Machinery, etc., received from abroad, unpacked, assembled, stored and/or delivered.

Special services rendered in connection with all exhibitions, for reception of exhibits, unpacking and placing upon stands.

Agricultural Machinery, including Tractors and other material, purchased, packed and shipped.

Special Terms for the Packing and Shipping of Settlers' Furniture, Effects, etc.

Established over a quarter of a Century.

Telegrams:
"ANTICLIMAX" CHURTON, LONDON.

Telephones:
6360 Victoria (3 lines).

The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

SPALDING
ATHLETIC GOODS

are specially manufactured to suit the local requirements of every Climate, and

ARE FULLY GUARANTEED

If any Overseas Sportsmen experience difficulty in obtaining Spalding Goods from their local dealers, they should write to:

EXPORT DEPT.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Ltd., 317, High Holborn, LONDON, Eng.

TELEPHONE: Central 8956. | ESTABLISHED 1881. | TELEGRAMS "Hoffmanist, Finsquare, London."

H. & B. HOFFMAN & SONS, LTD.
(BRITISH SUBJECTS)

FURRIERS—SKIN MERCHANTS—TAXIDERMISTS

27a, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

HEARTH RUGS **MOTOR RUGS** | **SKINS DRESSED & MOUNTED** | **FUR COATS FUR SETS**

FURS RENOVATED AND REMODELLED.

Warehouse: 57, Wilson Street, E.C. 2.

Estd. 1873. Telephone: 1542 London Wall.

John Elkan

"THEY COME AS A BOON AND BLESSING TO MAN—THE MARVELLOUS WATCHES OF JOHN ELKAN"

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH AND OPTICIAN.

JOHN ELKAN'S "COLONIAL" WATCH.
Solid Silver Case. Lever Movement.
Fully Jewelled. Compensated Balance.
A thoroughly reliable timekeeper, and can be guaranteed to go in all climates.

JOHN ELKAN'S selection of Diamond and other Gem rings is the largest in London. For Prices & QUALITY they are unequalled.

Please note only addresses:
35L, Liverpool St., E.C. 69, Cheapside, E.C.
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, SENT POST FREE.

No West End Branches. No West End Prices.

REDUCED SIZE.

Members help the Club by mentioning "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers.

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FURNITURE

Packed and Shipped

GERHARD & HEY, Ltd., Shipping Agents.

LONDON:

GT. ST. THOMAS APOSTLE (off Cannon St.), E.C. 4.
T.A.: "Gerhardey." T.N.: Central 3706 (8 lines).

ALSO LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, HULL, SOUTHAMPTON, ETC.

THE DECCA

THE PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

THIS is the compact little gramophone that you can take with you anywhere, and that will stand the stress of travel and weather. Went through the war with distinction. Plays all makes of records; clear reproduction and rich natural tone. No loose parts; no case; ready to play immediately opened.

Leather Cloth **£6-15-0** **£7-15-0**
Compressed Fibre **£8-15-0**
Brass Bound Teak (*for Overseas*) **£12-12-0**
Solid Cowhide **£12-12-0**

Of Music Dealers, Stores, etc., all over the world. Or by Parcel Post (Cash on Delivery). "Decca" Book (illustrated) on request.

"Decca" (Dept. 1), 34, Worship St., London, E.C.2.

Proprietors: Barnett Samuel & Sons, Ltd., Dulcet Works, Kennington, London, S.W. 9.

Shopping Agents.

Law & Maidment, "Fairfield House," 28, Watling St., London, E.C.4.

— *Purchases of every description effected.* —

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Clubs and Sports Requisites, Presents, Prizes, etc.

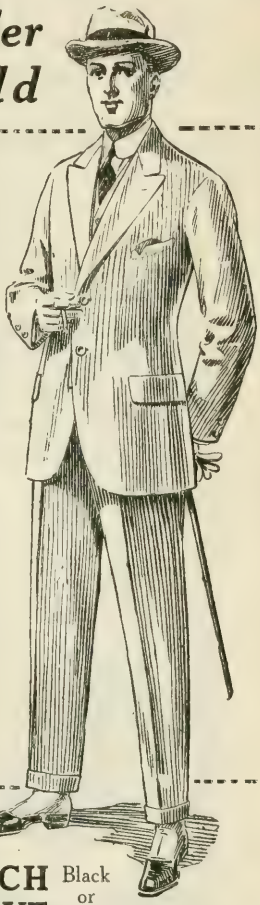
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS DESPATCHED REGULARLY
Remittances, with full instructions, should accompany all orders, which will have careful and prompt attention.

Bankers: Barclays Bank Limited, 19, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

Increased advertisement revenue means continued improvement of "OVERSEAS."

GAMAGES

The Largest Mail Order House in the World



LONDON'S SMARTEST LOUNGE SUIT

Whatever corner of the Universe you are privileged to be living in, a stylish handsomely made-to-measure Suit DIRECT FROM LONDON is now placed within your reach. It comes to your very door by the earliest mail after receipt of order and measurements. These can be taken with the simple form and tape we will gladly send you free with the Patterns.

ALL WOOL INDIGO SERGE SMART CHEVIOT TWEEDS

You may choose at leisure from these fine patterns. West-end cut and fit. Faultless Tailoring. Elsewhere you would have to pay 7 to 8 guineas. Our huge volume of Overseas Trade enables us to offer the Suit for **75/-**

THE FINEST VALUE TO-DAY

OUR NOTED REAL SCOTCH BROGUE SHOES Black or Brown. A handsome Brogue, suitable for Walking or Golfing wear. Uppers in Black Box or Tan Willow leather, soft and pliant yet trustworthy in wear. Soles of Solid Butt leather. Wear and comfort assured. All sizes from 6 to 11. Also in Ladies' sizes, 3 to 7, at the same low price. These are the best and cheapest Real Brogue Shoes in London to-day. Price per pair **19/11**

GAMAGES, HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Members regularly corresponding with our advertisers materially help "OVERSEAS."

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ROYAL & UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

S.S. *MAJESTIC*, 56,000 TONS (Building),
the Largest Steamer in the World.

R.M.S. *OLYMPIC* (Triple Screw) 46,439 Tons.

Regular Passenger and Freight Sailings from
SOUTHAMPTON *and* CHERBOURG *to* NEW YORK;
and from LIVERPOOL *and* QUEENSTOWN *to* NEW YORK, BOSTON, *and* PHILADELPHIA; *also from* LIVERPOOL *to* SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA *and* NEW ZEALAND; *from* LONDON *to* NEW ZEALAND; *from* ANTWERP *to* AUSTRALIA; *and from* GENOA *and* NAPLES *to* BOSTON *and* NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Sailings from
LIVERPOOL *to* QUEBEC *and* MONTREAL (*Summer*);
LIVERPOOL *to* HALIFAX *and* PORTLAND, Me. (*Winter*).

Apply to—
WHITE STAR LINE: LIVERPOOL; SOUTHAMPTON; BRISTOL; UNION CHAMBERS, 63, TEMPLE ROW, BIRMINGHAM; AND 1, COCKSPUR ST., S.W. 1, AND 38, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3, LONDON.

For all Temperatures

The quality and reliability of "Castrol" are not affected by climatic and regional extremes. It is a proved selling line all over the world. Write for name of nearest :: Agent. ::

C. C. WAKEFIELD & Co., Ltd.,
Wakefield House,
Cheapside,
London, E.C. 2.

RMSP PSNC RMSP PSNC RMSP PSNC RMSP PSNC RMSP PSNC RMSP PSNC

TO·SOUTH

AMERICA

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET CO
18, MOORGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.2

. . . . . .

THE PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.
GOREE, WATER ST.
LIVERPOOL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

STEAMERS HOTELS TRAINS

OPERATING OVER 19,400 MILES OF RAILWAY, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in Canada itself, but also for the United States of America and Alaska.

Regular services of fast passenger and freight steamers from Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Bristol, Antwerp and Havre to Quebec and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B. (winter), and from Vancouver to Japan, Manila and China. "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are the largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

62-65, CHARING CROSS, S.W. 1; 103, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3, LONDON.

Or Local Agents Everywhere.

WEST AFRICA

The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

REGULAR SERVICES FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO

to and from

Liverpool, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, New York, Montreal.

REGULAR SAILINGS ALSO BETWEEN CANADA AND THE CAPE.

All particulars from

ELDER DEMPSTER AND CO., LIMITED,

COLONIAL HOUSE, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. 30, Mosley St., Manchester, Hull, Birmingham, Hamburg, Cardiff, &c., &c.

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

TO

SOUTH AFRICA,
WEST AND EAST AFRICA,
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Serving THE CAPE, NATAL, TRANSVAAL, RHODESIA, MOZAMBIQUE COAST, BRITISH EAST AFRICA (Kenya Colony), ANGOLA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, MAURITIUS, Etc. With calls at

MADEIRA, CANARIES, ASCENSION and ST. HELENA.

For further information apply to the

Head Office: 3, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

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For over 100 years we have sent them to all parts of the world.

The local newspaper of your native home town will come as regularly as your favourite British periodical or magazine, or the trade paper you need to keep you in touch with the doings and developments of British industry.

You save time and postage by ordering from one source and the automatic memory of our organisation saves disappointment. The best method of obtaining this service is to send a deposit to be placed to your credit so that we may immediately start sending to you, or we will send by return a free copy of our "POSTAL PRESS GUIDE" which gives the subscription rates of over 1,000 publications.

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W. H. SMITH & SON

Wholesale & Retail Newsagents, Booksellers & Stationers

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(ENG.)

Cables: **Bookstalls, Estrand, London.**

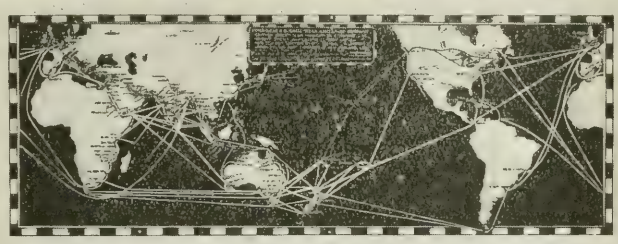
Codes: **A.B.C. 5th Edn. BENTLEY'S.**

TRADE ENQUIRIES INVITED.

For particulars of Sailings see daily Advertisements.

P & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA

Mail, Freight & Passenger Services



Egypt
India
Ceylon
Persian Gulf
Burmah
Siam
Mauritius
E. & S. Africa

New Zealand
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China
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P&O or British India Passage or Freight Depts.
122, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, E.C.3.
Chief Passenger Office: P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

Members mentioning "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers help to maintain the advertising revenue.

Messrs. A. & C. Black, Ltd.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.
BY FRED WHITEHEAD.

OVERSEAS

A · LINK · OF · EMPIRE

Founded and Edited by
EVELYN · WRENCH

GENERAL · BUILDINGS · ALDWYCH · LONDON

Vol. VI. No. 70. **November, 1921.**

[The views expressed in the Monthly Letter and in all signed articles in "Overseas" are those of the writers and not necessarily those of the members of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.]

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

VERY HARD TIMES.—Not in the memory of living man has Great Britain suffered from such hard times, and the immediate outlook is sombre indeed. The fact that British industry is only bearing its share of the universal unrest and economic chaos caused by the aftermath of the world-war is slight consolation to the people of these islands who are confronted with unemployment on an hitherto undreamt-of scale.

Even the armchair politicians in the strongholds of Torydom, who parrot-like repeat the phrase that all our troubles are due "to the British working-man who will not put his back into his job," know that they are only uttering half-truths. For if every British worker were ready uncomplainingly to keep his nose to the grindstone for ten hours a day, as some employers would like him to, our position would be little better. What is the use of production if no one can afford the products of your labour? And that is very much the present state of affairs.

EXCHANGE PROBLEMS.—Nothing is so dull to the ordinary mortal as columns of figures and dissertations on high finance. But one does not require to be a Rothschild or a Rockefeller to grasp the broad facts of the existing European exchange situation. The depreciated currencies of most of Europe mean that the peoples of Russia, Germany, Austria, Roumania, Poland, etc., and to a lesser degree Italy and France, cannot afford to purchase British goods. So, however much the British workman might put his back into his job, his efforts could be of little avail till the exchange problem is righted.

Not that I wish to imply that the disastrous strikes and lock-outs we have suffered from during the past two years have not added to our misfortunes, but they are by no means solely responsible.

My Monthly Letter.

As a result, one of the first matters which the Government has turned its attention to, with the assistance of the master-minds of Lombard Street, has been the institution of a system of credits which will enable the countries with depreciated currencies to purchase British manufactures.

SHOULD WAR DEBTS BE CANCELLED?—The following figures, and they are the only ones I will give, show how great are the world's debts, caused by the War :—

The world owes America £2,000,000,000, as follows :—

	£
Britain	972,000,000
France	550,000,000
Italy	325,000,000
Belgium	70,000,000
Russia	37,000,000
Rest of World	46,000,000

The world owes Great Britain £1,947,600,000, as follows :—

	£
Russia	561,400,000
France	557,000,000
Italy	476,800,000
Belgium	103,400,000
Serbia	22,100,000
Other nations	82,900,000
Dominions	144,000,000

As a result of the economic stagnation caused by Europe's inability to trade with us there are many who are openly advocating the cancelling of all war debts. Among them is Mr. Winston Churchill, who, according to the *Sunday Times*, feels "that salvation lies only along the lines of the stabilisation of exchanges by the mutual remission of debt. He is even against large reparation payments from Germany."

OUR ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE.—Assuredly we have travelled a long way since December, 1918, when the British public was complacently listening to election orations which assured them that Germany would pay all the costs of the War, while Great Britain would seize all the lucrative trade of the world! Not so—alas! for the glib words of the election orators—are the affairs of this complicated world of ours conducted.

If Germany or Russia does not prosper—in other words, cannot afford to trade with Great Britain—hundreds of thousands of British working men are without a job and threatened with starvation. Remarks like these seem platitudinous to-day, but when Mr. Norman Angell drew our attention to the interdependence of the modern industrial world ten years ago, how few listened to him!

DISASTROUS STRIKE POLICY.—The present official unemploy-

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ment figure is given at 1,400,000, which is a great improvement on the end of June, when the effects of the coal strike were at their worst, and it seems small in comparison with the 6,000,000 of the United States. One happy augury seems to be emerging from the hard times we have been going through.

The workers as a whole are realising that a policy of continuous strikes brings disaster on all of us and that somehow or other the price of coal must be reduced so that the cost of production of our manufactures can be lessened. Indeed there appears to be a growing realisation that employer and employed must pull together if we are to find a way out of our industrial difficulties.

SOME FURTHER REFLECTIONS.—When Parliament re-assembles we shall doubtless learn what other methods of lessening the unemployment, in addition to the granting of export credits, are proposed. Among the suggestions which have been advocated are the making of roads on a large scale, urgently required as a result of the development of motor transport, the extension of electric lighting schemes, and the development of garden cities on a big scale.

One aspect of the unemployment position in Great Britain which is apt to be overlooked is the transformation effected in many hitherto *importing* countries such as Australia, South Africa, Canada and India. As a result of the War many of them have become self-contained to an extent they never were previously, and as a result the British manufacturer is obliged to look elsewhere for fresh markets.

Some economists are seriously concerned by the continuous export of British capital to foreign countries, much of which does not necessarily mean extra work for British industry. The suggestion is made, and there is much to be said in favour of it, that at the present time every proposal for investment and every appeal to the public for funds, ought to be considered in direct relation to its effect on the provision of employment at home, and, as the *New Statesman* puts it, "those investments which promise profit to the investor at the cost of starving the people of this country ought to be ruthlessly suppressed."

"Will he Accept?"
McCutcheon, in the Chicago *Tribune*.

OVERSEAS

My Monthly Letter.

THE DOWNING STREET CONFERENCE.—Now that the Irish delegates are in London and meeting Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues round the conference table at "No. 10," the less that onlookers say about the negotiations the better. But there is not a reader of "Overseas" who will not desire to add his prayers to those of all of us who desire a permanent solution on a just basis of the Irish problem. Let us hope that, when such gigantic issues are at stake, there will be a spirit of moderation and give and take on both sides, and that out of these fateful discussions will emerge the Dominion of Ireland, a sister state in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

THE NATION'S TEETH.—The announcement of the appointment by the Ministry of Health, in consultation with the Medical Research Council, of the Committee to investigate "the causes of dental decay" has come not a moment too soon, for the present state of the nation's teeth, as the columns of "Overseas" have often pointed out, is nothing short of appalling. An official of the Ministry of Health said to a representative of the *Daily Express* recently, "A perfectly healthy set of teeth in a school child is practically non-existent!"

One of the problems the Committee will have to tackle will be the question of the evil effects of excessive sweet-eating by the children. This aspect was also referred to by the Ministry of Health official already quoted. He said: "When the sugar supply was halved during the War, it was found that there was an extraordinary improvement in the teeth of school children. One of the problems before the Committee just appointed will be the relation of diet to bad teeth, and we may have a scientific inquiry into the effects of eating sweets."

ECONOMISING IN HEALTH.—But the whole problem of teeth is so closely allied to that of general health that it is difficult to see where the Committee will draw the line. What will be their attitude towards the cutting off of the free milk supply to expectant and nursing mothers as a result of the "Anti-Waste fanatics," which had been responsible since its institution for a lowered death-rate among babies under one year?

Nowhere has useless expenditure by the Government been more severely criticised than in the columns of "Overseas," as my readers will recollect, and time after time our voice was raised against the expenditure of millions of good money in Russian and other wild-cat expeditions. But the nation's health is altogether another matter.

What greater obligation can the State have than to ensure that every child brought into the world is given a reasonable chance of growing into a healthy citizen? If national prosperity is reckoned by man-power, healthy and clean-limbed, what greater

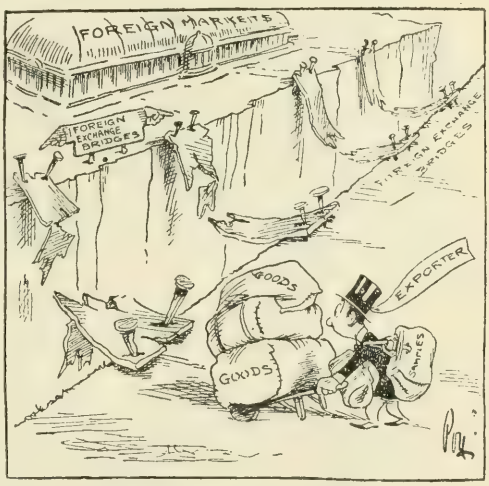
economy could any Government effect than the care of the coming generation? But this is an aspect which most of our Anti-Waste newspaper "stunts" seem to overlook. **My Monthly Letter.**

THE BRITISH CLIMATE'S LATEST.—No apology is required to excuse a reference to the weather, for the British climate has surpassed itself to such an extent that our fund of suitable comments has long since been exhausted! There never has been such weather in these old islands—anyhow, not in living memory. First we had a phenomenally mild winter, followed by an extraordinarily early spring of delightful sunny days; then came a practically rainless summer, with a prolonged heat-wave, concerning which I told you in a previous letter.

At the end of July and in the middle of August we had a few days of rain, but much below the average. And all the time we said, "Wait till September and October, when we shall pay for this." Indeed, we almost began to pity those unfortunate individuals who had put off taking their holidays till late in the year, and complimented ourselves on our superior wisdom.

September came and went in a blaze of sunshine, with only three days of rain, and all the while we kept saying to ourselves that to-day must be the last day of summer weather. But no, the British climate, when bent on establishing fresh records, does not do things by halves. Here we are in mid-October, and we have literally been bathed in sunshine, and on October 9th London had a shade temperature of 82 degrees, a record which one has to go back to 1859 to equal! As a result every one has been wearing summer clothes and trying to keep cool, with indifferent success.

Our weather these past six weeks has been more like a North-American Indian summer than anything else I can compare it to. The amateur meteorologists are getting quite excited, and the sun-spots and the Gulf Stream and other natural phenomena are being held responsible. Some folks boldly say that the British climate is changing, but "I hae me doots," and I am sure that there are some surprises in store for us later on.



"All Dressed Up and no Place to go!"

Until the collapsed foreign exchanges are repaired we can expect no real improvement in our foreign trade.

"Poy," in the London *Evening News*.

My Monthly Letter.

Anyhow, I know in a few weeks, when the November fogs are upon us, we shall all be regretfully looking back on these wonderful early autumn days of continuous sunshine.

THE FIRST BRITISH-BORN WOMAN M.P.—We can all, whatever our politics, unite in extending the heartiest of welcomes to Mrs. T. Wintringham, the Independent Liberal candidate, on her election by the voters of Louth (Lincolnshire) to the House of Commons. However much we may admire the fearless manner in which Lady Astor has championed worthy causes since her election, we like to feel that British womanhood is now represented at Westminster.

It was not fitting that the only woman M.P. in the British House of Commons should be American-born, and Lady Astor, in her characteristically generous manner, was among the first who hoped for Mrs. Wintringham's return. To the writer, long before the Louth election, Lady Astor said that she earnestly hoped that Mrs. Wintringham would be elected, as she stood for all the things which were worth while.

Voters, whatever their politics, can whole-heartedly rejoice in Mrs. Wintringham's election, because the more M.P.'s of her type we can have at Westminster the better. The new M.P. has a splendid record of public service. Starting life as a school teacher at Grimsby, Mrs. Wintringham has long championed better conditions for women workers, legal equality of the sexes, fairer divorce laws for women, and other good causes.

THE DRAWBACK OF MAIN ROADS.—Modern civilisation has certainly its drawbacks, as all who own houses on our main roads, either in town or country, are realising to their sorrow. The internal combustion engine has certainly much to answer for ! True, the motor enables the great mass of our people to enjoy the delights of the countryside, and we can none of us desire to push back the hands of the clock of progress in so far as it brings happiness and opportunities for the enjoyment of fresh air to the workers in our large cities. Nevertheless, how often this summer must we all have wished that motor traction was less noisy and more picturesque !

By all means let us welcome the coming of the char-a-banc, but surely up and down this land of ours there might be marked off great " reserves " into which no motors would be permitted to penetrate. Charming bits of English landscape which we will not permit Henry Ford—and he is one of the least offenders—the great motor lorry, the glaring petrol signs of diverse brands, to desecrate. Reserves where pedestrians and push-bicyclists and dog owners could wander to their hearts' content without the constant nightmare of noisy, rattling, mechanically-driven vehicles rushing by.

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Now that every small town in England has its motor bus service and that the road transport of goods has been developed to such an extent, to say nothing of the private motorists and motor cyclists, residents on main roads are suffering from a special brand of brain exhaustion, so many doctors tell us—and no wonder.

How we are to protect ourselves from on-rushing civilisation in the form of the nerve-racking motor bus and lorry is a problem which is a very real one just now. What a contrast to the picture of Ruskin, accompanying his father and mother, posting leisurely along the roads of France and Italy seventy or eighty years ago !

ON THEATRE QUEUES.—Since the return of the dark evenings with the end of summer-time, there has been much correspondence in the press on the subject of the theatre queue. It seems inconceivable that there are still some who defend this disgraceful institution, and yet so it is, for although the majority of letters I have read demand its abolition, some play-goers seem to be of a very conservative make-up.

The urgency of the abolition of the queue is all the greater now that the prices of all the seats which can be booked in advance have gone up. This practically means that the person of moderate means who desires to see a good play must either pay more than he can afford and book in advance, wait two or three hours in the dismal, draughty surroundings of the average London pit queue on a winter's night, or go without.

From the standpoint of the managers, long queues blocking up the pavements are good advertising, but from the poor patient public's point of view, there is nothing to be said for the queue. How many illnesses, I wonder, is the queue responsible for in the winter, when vitality is low, after hours of waiting, and when the weary play-goer falls a ready victim to influenza and cold microbes ?

If there is any valid reason against advance booking for the pit and other cheaper seats, I have not heard its advocacy, nor do I see any good reason

THERE, THERE, DARLING, IT WAS A NASTY OLD PIN, THAT'S ALL!
WHAT A SHAME! WAS THERE A HORRID PIN IN MUMMY'S DRESS?
DID BABY CATCH HOLD OF NAUGHTY PIN IN CURTAIN!
OH, MY PRECIOUS! DID MUMMY STICK SAFETY PIN INTO BABY'S TUM-TUM?
EFFECT ON GIRLS IN AFTER LIFE,— FAMILIARITY WITH PINS BREEDS CONTEMPT
A FEW PINS WILL SOON FIX IT.
EFFECT ON BOYS IN AFTER LIFE.— THE VERY REVERSE
SHALL I PIN YOUR TIE DOWN, DEAR?
NO, NOT A PIN!
W. K. HASELDEN

What every mother knows about babies is that they dread pins. In later life the girl baby grows up to understand them. To the boy they always remain a mystery.

Mr. W. K. Haselden, in the London *Daily Mirror.*

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why the doors should not be thrown open, say, one and a half hours before the performance, so that the public could wait in their seats.

A FILM DANGER.—In the columns of "Overseas" the need for better and cleaner films has often been advocated. There is one aspect of this subject which will especially appeal to those living in Asia and Africa, where the extraordinarily difficult problem of the relationship of the white man to his coloured brother is very much of a reality. I refer to the part which many of the trashy and suggestive films can play in lowering the prestige of the white races before Asiatic and African eyes.

If Western civilisation is so much superior to that of the East, it must be confessed that coloured patrons of the "movies" should be excused if they do not always realise the fact.

"EAST IS EAST."—The harmful effect of the cinema in the East is dealt with by Miss K. F. Gerould in a recent issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"We have (she writes) a great responsibility on our hands. I have heard it said and corroborated, in unimpeachable quarters, that to the movies is due a large part of the unrest in India.

"For a decade, the East Indian has been gazing upon the white man's movie; and it is inevitable that he should ask why the people who behave that way at home should consider that they have a divine mission to civilise and govern other races.

"We can perfectly see that to the Hindu and the Mohammedan, the Japanese, and the South American of Hispano-Moorish social tradition, the spectacle of the movie-heroine who is not only unchaperoned but scantily dressed, who more or less innocently 'vamps' every man within striking radius, who drives her own car through the slums at midnight, who places herself constantly in perilous or unworthy contacts,

[*Photo: Graphic Photo Union.*

A novelty in hats used to advertise the work of blind ex-service men.

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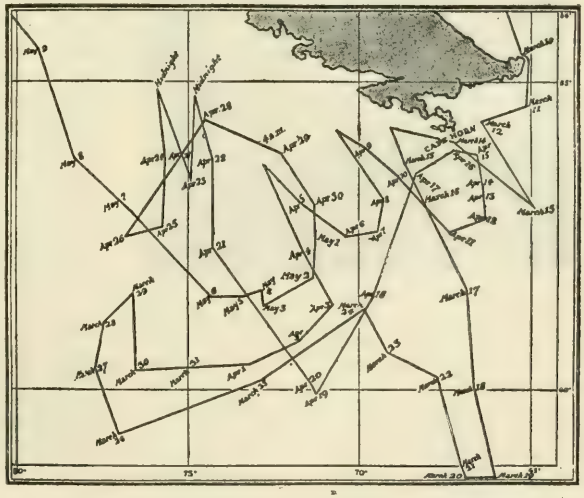
yet who is on the whole considered a praiseworthy and eminently marriageable young woman, is not calculated to enhance the reputation of Europe or the United States.

"Nor do I believe that Charlie Chaplin is destined to spread the doctrine of the White Man's Burden very successfully. We deal, in these other continents, with peoples to whom unnecessary bodily activity is not a dignified thing. You cannot possibly explain Charlie Chaplin to them correctly. You just cannot. They simply think that official Anglo-Saxons are minuetting in the parlour for diplomatic reasons, and that Charlie Chaplin is the Anglo-Saxon 'out in the pantry.'"

ROUNDING CAPE HORN.—Mere land-lubbers, like most of us who are readers of "Overseas," know very little about navigation in sailing ships, accustomed as we are to make our voyages across the oceans on modern steamships. The other day I came across the following account of an American sailing ship's attempt to round Cape Horn and its final triumph, together with the chart, which is reproduced on this page. An account like this makes one thank one's stars that fate does not expect us to go sailing round "the Horn" in a sailing ship!

Here is the extract from the *Pacific Marine Review*, of San Francisco :—

"There is a basis of fact in the legend of the *Flying Dutchman*—the ghost ship that is eternally trying to round Cape Horn and for ever being beaten back. The chart shows why sailor folk gave the cape its bad name. Follow the course on this chart day by day. The course is that of the sailing ship *Edward Sewall* while trying to round Cape Horn in 1914. It took her sixty-seven days to get from latitude 50 south on the east of the continent to the same parallel on the west side. On ten previous voyages the ship had



39 Chart showing the wanderings, lasting 67 days, of the American sailing ship *Edward Sewall* rounding Cape Horn in 1914.

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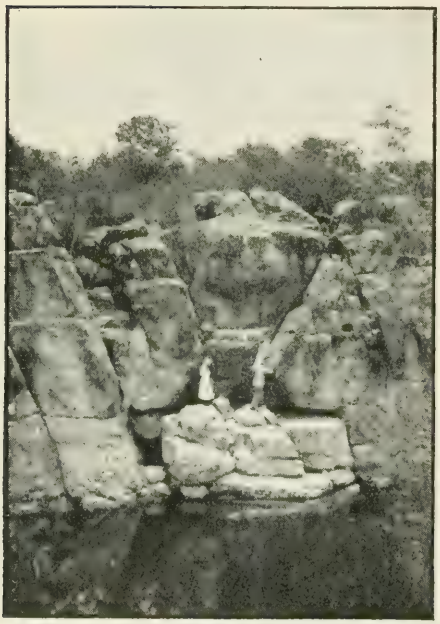
made this portion of the voyage in from ten to twenty-three days, the average being 16·4 days. The illustration gives the course in detail below the 54-degree line. The coastline is indicated with no suggestion of the treacherous isles and inlets. A glance at the dates showing the vessel's location day by day makes the story clear. On April 19th, for instance, she was farther east than on March 30th, and so it went. Those bare lines are the skeleton of a sea romance—but the *Sewall* made it in the end." E. W.

Photographic Contest for 1921—22

(1) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a man reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (2) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a woman reader of "Overseas" anywhere. (3) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas" outside the British Empire. (4) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a boy or girl under sixteen reading "Overseas" in Canada. (5) Ditto in Australia. (6) Ditto in South Africa. (7) Ditto in New Zealand. (8) Ditto in Newfoundland. (9) Prize of Five Guineas for the best photograph of a child under ten reading "Overseas" anywhere.

All photographs (silver prints) should reach us not later than Empire Day, May 24th, 1922, but we hope that our readers will not wait till then but send them along at once.



The Wondergat, near Mafeking. It is a deep pool of water situated in an outcrop of dolomite. It has never been fathomed as there is a very strong under-current. Thirty years ago the water was up to the top of the rocks. It has since subsided about thirty feet. There are several holes like this in the neighbourhood and they are thought to be connected with some underground river system. Photo sent by Dr. J. E. Mackenzie, Mafeking, South Africa.

"WHY I WENT OVERSEAS AND WHAT HAPPENED TO ME."—Readers are asked to send us articles of 750 to 1,000 words describing their reasons for going abroad and what happened to them when there.

The Two Aspects of the Empire

By Sir Valentine Chirol

MR. CHAMBERLAIN once advised us to "think Imperially." The advice is as good now as it was then. But if we are to follow it, we must have a clear idea of what the British Empire is and what it stands for to-day. Not long ago I saw it described on one and the same day in two very different ways. One newspaper told me it was a great British Commonwealth of free nations, the greatest democracy that the world had ever seen. Another reminded me that now that there was no longer an autocrat of all the Russias, it was the one Empire left in the world which kept scores of millions of human beings under alien rulership.

The Two Aspects of the Empire.

The strange thing is that both these statements are true in themselves, but are only part of the whole truth. They represent, as it were, the two opposite aspects of the Empire, and it is the task—a no easy task—of British statesmen to keep them equally present to their mind if they mean to "think Imperially." Britain and the British nations that have sprung from her loins and transplanted her faith and her traditions, her language and her institutions to Canada and Newfoundland, to Australia and New Zealand, and with a large admixture of Dutch elements, to South Africa, supply the back-bone of a far-flung Empire which stretches to every quarter of the globe. These British nations constitute, undoubtedly, the greatest and most democratic commonwealth that the world has ever seen.

But, numerically, they form only a small minority of the total population of the British Empire, and that small minority is itself very unevenly distributed—45 millions in these islands and barely 20 millions in the rest of an Empire of some 450 millions, comprising numberless races and creeds and tongues, all remote from our own, and all in very different stages of evolution. Whilst all the peoples of European stock within the Empire with one exception, which, it may be hoped, will soon disappear, govern themselves to-day as free democracies, the vast majority that are not of European stock, and that amount collectively to close upon a quarter of the estimated population of the globe, have been hitherto governed, undeniably, on despotic lines, how-

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ever well-intentioned and beneficent such despotism may have been.

The problem before us is the gradual adjustment of these two different aspects of the British Empire, the one so essentially democratic, the other so largely despotic. It should not be an insoluble problem. After all, the relations between Great Britain and the other British nations of the Empire have only recently reached their present stage of adjustment. Only a generation ago we in these islands used to talk in an almost patronising tone of the British peoples of the self-governing Dominions as "the daughter nations," and instead of a South African Union we had an extremely disunited South Africa on the eve of a long and bitter struggle between Boer and Briton. To-day the British peoples of the Dominions are "sister-nations" who, in addition to their self-governing rights, are intimately associated with Great Britain in the control of the whole domain of Imperial policy, and it is on this basis that the recent conference of Prime Ministers has confirmed in peace time and for peace purposes the unity of the Empire, which emerged not only unscathed, but immensely fortified from four and a half years of frightful war waged in common and for a common purpose. Not the least striking feature of that conference was the presence of a Prime Minister of South Africa, now welded into a self-governing South African Union, in which the principles of British freedom have already so far prevailed over the old antagonism between Briton and Boer that the distinguished statesman who spoke for both alike in London was General Smuts, who had fought stubbornly against us in the Boer War, and no less whole-heartedly for us in the great World War.

To adjust the governance of races on a different plane of civilisation from our own to the democratic ideals of self-government, now firmly embodied in the British Commonwealth of Nations, will be a still greater achievement. We are on the way to it in India, consciously, deliberately, since the Government of India Act of 1919 endowed India with parliamentary institutions still doubtless rudimentary, but which definitely introduce the chief elements of responsible government and have as their declared goal Dominion self-government for India within the British Empire. It is apt to be regarded as a new and bold experiment—by some as a very rash experiment. But we have, in fact, been committed to it for the last hundred years, ever since we introduced Western education into India and, as the inevitable result of Western education, the ideas of liberty and the aspirations towards national self-expression which permeate British literature and British history.

It is, of course, only a small minority of Indians who can be expected to rise at once to the great opportunity they have in front of them. But that small minority represents the intellectual and

"politically-minded" classes, who, thanks to Western education, have acquired an almost complete monopoly of all the liberal professions and all the public services except the few branches still reserved for men of British birth. Their influence cannot be measured by counting heads, and it is upon their influence that we must in the long run rely, if the British connection is to be maintained in India otherwise than by the sword—upon which, even in the past, we have never alone relied—against the many reactionary and revolutionary forces which have been set in motion with renewed intensity in India as elsewhere by the great wave of world-unrest that has followed the World War.

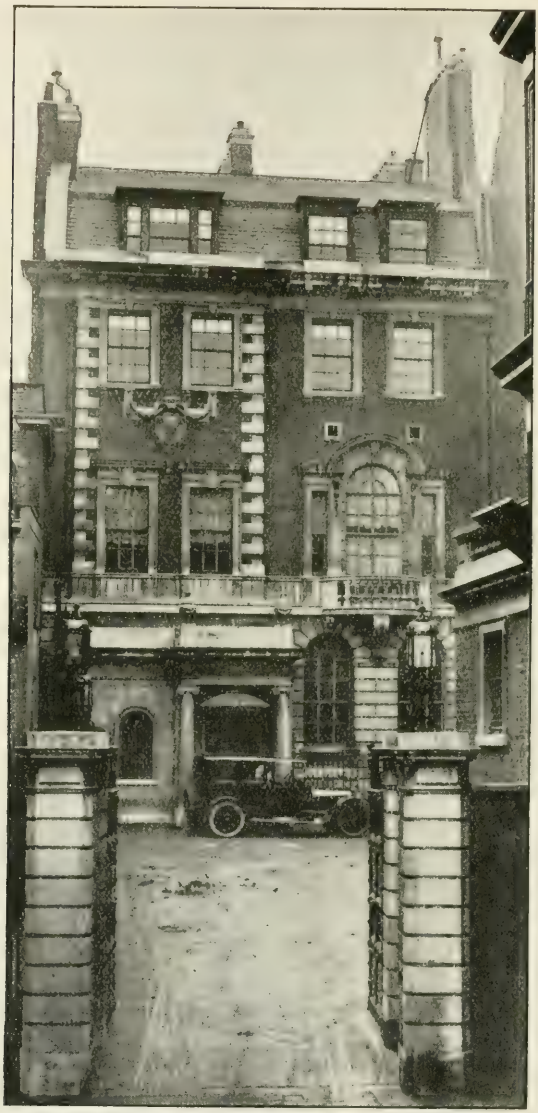
The Two Aspects of the Empire.

Even in the most democratic countries of the West, it is always from small minorities that the impulse to progress has at first proceeded, until in the end minorities become majorities. It may be a longer and more arduous process in India, but there is no reason to despair of its accomplishment if other parts of the Empire will do their share in overcoming one of the main difficulties, viz., the conflict of racial feeling, which is the chief common asset to-day of the forces leagued together in India against a "Satanic" Government and a "Satanic" civilisation.

If our Western civilisation, together with the principles of democratic governance which are amongst the finest of its fruits, is to prevail, not only in India, but ultimately amongst all the people of the British Empire who are not of British stock, it must be based on ethical and not on racial standards. This is, in fact, what the British Empire has undertaken to prove by inviting India to become a partner in its Commonwealth of Free Nations, and by admitting Indians to represent India at the London Conference on a footing of equality with the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing parts of the Commonwealth.

More than that, it has given a supremely valuable lead to the whole world at a time when the racial issue underlies so many delicate and even dangerous international questions. And it is a lead which the British Empire, compounded as it is of an unparalleled mixture of Western and Oriental peoples, could alone give in disproving the shallow fallacy that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain can meet."

Waterval Onder, Transvaal. Photo sent by Mr. M. Liefeldt, Native Affairs Department, Pretoria, South Africa.



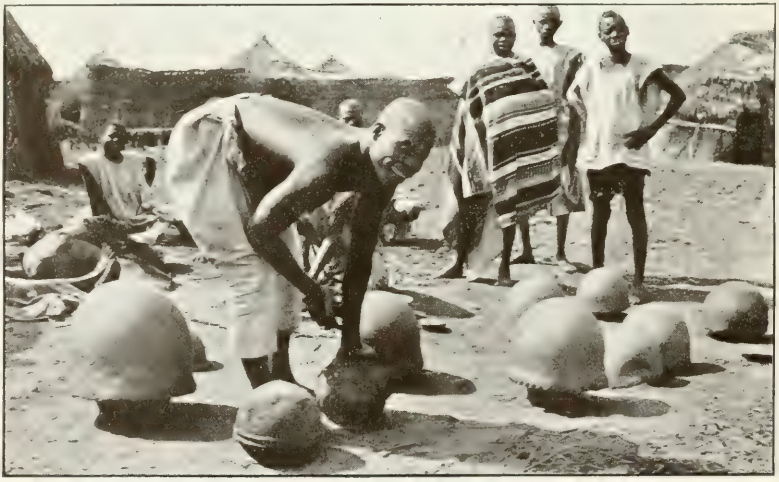
THE NEW HOME OF THE OVER-SEAS CLUB.

Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London.
In order to pay off the loan we have arranged in connection with its purchase, we still require £23,000.

A MOUNTAIN TRAMP.

Photo sent by Mr. J. S. Ridley, Caribbean Petroleum Co., Caracas, Venezuela, S. America. This photograph has been awarded a prize.

Fishing with Cormorants in Ningpo, China. Photo taken by Mr. A. J. Palmer. Sent by Mrs. Susie Palmer, China Inland Mission, Ningpo, China.



A Hausa Potter. Photo sent by Mr. W. E. Dalton Purkis, P.O. Jos., Nigeria, W. Africa.

Why Australia Wants 15,000,000 Population

By Percy Hunter, Director of Immigration in London of the Australian Government

Why Australia wants 15,000,000 Population.

THE Commonwealth of Australia, with an area equal to that of the United States of America, is at the present time in the possession of but five millions of inhabitants. The latest estimate of the population of the United States is 105 millions. Yet the probabilities are that, for its ultimate power of wealth production, Australia may be regarded as the peer of the great northern republic. This single fact will explain the reason why Australia is now in urgent need of more population to develop its resources and to secure its safety.

Judged by all comparative standards, the Commonwealth has done excellently well in the past. Its birth-rate is high, and its death-rate low. Its rate of natural increase, amounting to 16·34 per 1,000 of mean population per annum, so far as accurate statistics are available, is the highest in the world. For the decade prior to the War, Australia was adding to its numbers to the extent of about 25,000 per annum by immigration. Its economic position was enviable.

The total export and import trade per inhabitant in 1914 was £31 10s. 9d. ; in 1919, £39 15s. ; the corresponding figures for those years for the United States were £9 0s. 8d. and £17 15s. 1d., and for Great Britain, £26 and £53 1s. 5d.

By comparison, the economic and vital statistics of Australia are satisfactory, but other considerations have now to be taken into account. With an area of 2,974,581 square miles, Australia is the most sparsely populated of all civilised countries, having a density of but 1·80 persons to the square mile ; the density of Great Britain and Ireland is 351·04, and of the United States 35·39, persons to the square mile.

The emptiness of the great southern Commonwealth is thus conspicuous. For the Australian nation to retain the whole as their exclusive possession, and also to direct its development on the lines of the past, a rapid increase in numbers is urgently needed.

The country has been British territory now for upwards of 130 years, but it cannot be said to have reached national stature before the middle of last century, when the discovery of gold caused a large and sudden influx of people, the majority of whom settled down in other avocations than gold mining. Since that time the conditions, until quite lately, have not been such as to bring home to Australians a sense of impending danger to the continued possession of their country by reason of the paucity of their numbers.

Why Australia wants 15,000,000 Population.

But perception of this risk is now abundantly clear. A world movement has set in which will bring the Pacific Ocean into much greater political importance than it has ever yet had, and Australia is the crown of the Pacific. Its actual production of wealth is great enough to demonstrate its inherent possibilities, when the obvious capacity for future development is considered. The Commonwealth has established itself as a political unity which it is worth while to preserve intact, and its present population is too small to ensure security of possession. That is the outstanding fact.

A minimum of fifteen millions of inhabitants is required to cope with the problems that the land now presents. Preferably the figure should be put at twenty millions. The fertile coastal fringe of the east and south could absorb twice that number and provide a bountiful subsistence for them. The burdens imposed by the exigencies of recent years, which will tax severely the capacity of a population of five millions, could easily be borne by treble that number of people in so far as they consist of financial responsibilities. But it has also to be remembered that the Treaty of Versailles, by making the Commonwealth a Mandatory Power, has enlarged those responsibilities in a manner without former precedent, and has imposed upon the Australian nation the duty not merely of providing for its own defence, but of administering additional territory far exceeding the United Kingdom in area, separated from its own shores by considerable tracts of sea, and situated at great distances from its present chief centres of population. This trust confers honour upon Australia, and is a tribute to its political ability and economic advancement, but for its due fulfilment it involves much more than the former primary duty of self-defence, and could be better compassed by a nation of twenty millions than of five.

The figures named are far from being the limit of Australia's capacity to support a population ; they simply represent what are regarded as the country's immediate need. The requisite numbers are not on the spot, and must be brought into the Commonwealth from overseas. It is to be hoped that the overwhelming majority of them will come, like their predecessors, from the mother countries. The Federal and State Governments of Australia desire this, and are engaged in establishing a joint organisation to promote migration and settlement.

The time is favourable, and the prospects good. Above all, in this connection, Australia desires that it shall be its own national kindred who will take advantage of the opportunity it offers for immigration. The instant wish of those concerned for its welfare, when they think of the annual overflow of the United Kingdom, is that they should come south and not abandon the Flag. The Australian is not a jingo imperialist, but he is strongly opposed to the disintegration of the British group of nations.

The Telephone as an Empire Linker

By Ernest A. Bryant

The Telephone as an Empire Linker.

THE day is coming when London may be not only the heart of the Empire, but the whispering gallery of the world. The medium is to be the telephone. In the Homeland we have come of late to regard the telephone as an invention of diminished facilities offered at higher cost, but experts in the United States have set us an example and despatched us a message which, soon or late, is bound to be fruitful in result.

With President Harding at a main switchboard, and members of his Cabinet, together with representatives of pretty well every people, nation and language, present with him, Colonel Carty, Chief of the United States telephones, has engineered a series of telephonic conversations over a distance of 5,500 miles. Across the continent, from ocean to ocean, from Havana in the Atlantic, through Washington and New York, then due west, linking city with city, desert with prairie, industrial hives with homes of harvest, mountain with lake, and out again to sea from Los Angeles down to Catalina in the Pacific—so the messages travelled forth and back.

That constitutes a record, in point of distance and in variety of means employed. It embraces a system of land-lines loaded with "repeaters" and other apparatus; it employs lines beneath the sea, and utilises wireless where no cable runs. But the message was continuous; it was heard simultaneously by scores of operators stationed at as many exchanges strung out across the continent.

And Colonel Carty, to whose organising faculty the success is due, lays it down as a certainty that in due season the extremest fringes of the British Empire will be linked together as completely. With devices now in use, he says, it is possible for London to speak to Cape Town, to Calcutta, to Hong Kong and beyond, and for Downing Street to hold vocal intercourse with the chancellery of every foreign capital in the world. The prospect is a fascinating one, for what Government does to-day, the individual citizen may do to-morrow.

It is beyond hope that we shall ever hear again "the sound of a voice that is still," but there seems every possibility that we may summon into activity the voice which is muted only by distance. In that sense the telephone is infinitely more human than the telegraph in the miracle of its achievement. The submarine cable can but connect lands; the telephone brings a speaker at home to the ear of his friend far over the sullen sea. If the system were already in operation King George would be able daily to converse

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with the Heir Apparent during the Prince's tour in India. Present-day equipment, once installed, is already equal to the task of transmitting human speech 10,000 miles, and that is only a beginning of the new efficiency.

Some years ago, Mr. G. F. Preston, Controller of the London telephone system, said to the writer, "England has the best telegraphic system in the world, and we shall not rest content until we have as good and efficient a telephone system as the American." At that time we had already installed loading coils at regular intervals along the lines, with the result that at a bound we had extended by 300 miles the range of our submarine cables for telephony, and had newly perfected what is technically termed the phantom current, a current borrowed from two existing cables and made to act for the transmission of speech as if the cables were threefold, so adding 50 per cent. to the capacity of the lines.

Even then it was possible for 300 towns in Britain to speak to Paris, to Belgium, to Switzerland and other European centres. Our petty territorial boundaries prevent competition here in Great Britain with Colonel Carty's feat ; he has a continent over which to operate, whereas our greatest span is from London to Wick, which gives us but a beggarly 730 miles.

The War has crippled developments of our telephone service, and economy is so essential as to prevent attempts at spectacular performances, but the potentialities for this reaching out into the space of Empire exist. Whatever the limitations of the business side of our British telephones, the technical skill of the men responsible is second to none, the imagination and vision of the engineers unexcelled.

It was not news to these men that they have it in their power, finance permitting, to enable Calcutta to exchange greetings with London, for Singapore to transmit its local news to St. Stephen's. All that America has done our men can equal, given time and money. It may not be to-morrow or the next day, but that the time will come when the authentic voice of Old England may be heard by her sons and daughters in the farthest of British possessions is as certain as that this magazine will reach them.

DR. C. W. SALEEBY'S LECTURE.—The attention of Members is particularly drawn to a lecture by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S.E., at the Essex Hall, Strand, on Friday, November 18th, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. Saleeby has recently returned from a tour in the U.S.A. and Canada, where he lectured on Eugenics and race culture. He was particularly struck by the superb physique of the Canadians, and his lecture, which is entitled "Light against Death," will deal with the result of his observations during his tour, and will be illustrated by lantern slides. Admission is free, and each Member is allowed to bring one friend. As there is sure to be a large demand for tickets, early application is advised. Applications should be addressed to the Reception Secretary, Over-Seas Club, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

The Menace of the Nation's Bad Teeth

By a Doctor

The Menace of the Nation's Bad Teeth.

FROM the amount of attention that has been given to the teeth in the past half-century, and the amount of paper that has been spoilt in describing the various methods of preventing their decay, one might fairly expect to find a defective mouth a curiosity, and every one should be wearing his own teeth.

Unfortunately, in spite of all this, quite the reverse is the rule. False teeth are becoming more and more common, even at quite youthful ages, while decayed teeth are looked upon by most as just a natural incident of our existence.

Certainly this should not be so, and one cannot avoid the conclusion that, as a nation, our teeth are decidedly deteriorating. Ancient British skulls, belonging to the early inhabitants of these islands, show teeth ground down by long usage, right to the level of the gums, but still firmly fixed in the jaws, and with still healthy roots. Few old men of the present day could exhibit this condition, and I do not think those few would be found very near a town. Even among children early decay appears to be rather the rule than the exception.

Admitting, then, that our teeth are more liable to be attacked by decay at a much earlier age than aforetime, one must not lose sight of the fact that dentistry has made remarkable advances in recent years, and has, to a considerable extent, discounted this, so much so that one is almost tempted to wonder whether we are really any worse off. Indeed, we should not be if artificial teeth were as efficient as natural ones—those of Nature's own make ; but, unfortunately, they are not quite so efficient.

Truly, they are wonderful triumphs of the dentist's art, but, however well made the dentures, it is impossible to masticate the food as completely and satisfactorily with them, by reason of the lost sensitiveness of the vulcanite or gold-covered gums and, moreover, though many dentists may deny it, a plate, covering the roof of the mouth, does, to some extent, interfere with the delicacy of the taste-sense, so important an aid to good digestion.

These are the facts we have to face. If we desire to maintain a good standard of national health and physique, it is, obviously, of the highest importance to seek the cause and remedy without further delay. Given that, with modern scientific knowledge, one would think it should be surely possible to avoid this early decay and preserve our teeth to a ripe old age. There are good grounds for believing that this will be the case, sooner or later, but much water must flow under the mill before we know all about the

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subject, or before we are even in a position to take full advantage of the knowledge when we get it.

Many learned treatises have been written, by experts, on the cause of dental decay, but one becomes rather bewildered to find that each authority attributes it to a different cause, and one begins to wonder which, if any, is right. The fact is, they are all right—as far as they, individually, go, but there are so many causes, and not one or two alone.

The main causes appear to be civilisation, parental ignorance and neglect, and general carelessness. To particularise more minutely, I should say—defective nutrition of the body from bad health, bad living, or poor food ; insufficient use of the teeth ; uncleanliness of the mouth ; deficiency of vitamins in the food.

In the past the teeth of both the Egyptians and the Romans compared very unfavourably with those of their less civilised contemporary neighbours, as do ours. Man, in the primitive state, had less means of rendering his food soft by culinary arts, and also of keeping it. He was obliged, therefore, to use his teeth vigorously, and his food was more fresh and unspoiled. His mode of living was more natural, and made for the production of the robust individual. He would not need a tooth-brush.

Parental ignorance is colossal, and neglect only too common. Among the poor one sees over-diluted, stale, or even tinned milk and dirty bottles, while the rich are addicted to expensive artificial foods, and commonly boil the baby's milk or buy it sterilised.

General carelessness is more the rule than the exception. A hasty scrub, with an uncleaned brush, in the morning, is about the most attention the teeth are likely to get from the average individual, and he rarely gives a thought to a decayed tooth till it begins to ache. By that time the enamel has been penetrated, and the mischief is done.

Fortunately the case is not quite so bad as it looks at first sight, and the knowledge of a few useful facts, combined with a little common sense, will go quite a long way to combat premature dental decay, and assist in preserving our teeth in a healthy condition. The attempt should be commenced in infancy. More attention should be given to the correct nutrition and general development of the child's body. Healthy teeth in a healthy body should be the aim of our endeavour. For this, only a very little scientific knowledge is necessary, and some common sense. A properly nourished, healthy child will usually have properly nourished—and, therefore, healthy—teeth. The important thing about the food of an infant is that it must contain vitamins.

Everybody knows now that as the electric spark starts the explosion of the petrol in the motor, so vitamins start the digestive process in the body ; also that, being unstable bodies, they are

easily ruined by long cooking or long keeping. Fresh foods, especially if raw like milk, contain them in greater amount than long-kept ones. Artificially prepared foods may appear to do well for a time, but, if what I have said be true, where are the vitamins ?

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But food is not everything. A child should have a vigorous life and a healthy life, in the open air as much as possible. Keeping these facts in your mind, you will find your child will soon be able to take stronger food than you had believed possible.

A properly fed, healthy child will, at least, have a chance of forming good primary teeth and, if the jaws be well exercised after the cutting, by crusts, etc., they will have still more vigorous growth. The roots of *good* primary teeth are more readily absorbed, allowing them to fall out easily, at the proper time, and thus giving the secondary teeth a far better chance of coming through in a natural and healthy condition. A good start is half the battle, and an occasional examination, by the dentist, will do the rest.

Malnutrition, from ill-health, dietetic ignorance, or insufficiency, will be certain to show its effect in the teeth. If you would preserve your teeth you must preserve your health by clean, wholesome living, your intelligence governing your desires, and making use of the modern knowledge of the rules of health, nowadays so freely placed at everybody's disposal.

All food should be palatable and varied, should contain vitamins, and should be well masticated, the latter, not only that it may be well crushed and thoroughly mixed with the saliva, but also that your teeth may be well and regularly exercised. Any organ of the body that is insufficiently used soon commences to degenerate. It is quicker to rust out than to wear out.

There has been some controversy over the "tooth-brush," but you may take it that, if you use a good tooth paste, clean your teeth well last thing at night, and then *thoroughly cleanse the brush,* you will be doing the right thing. This will be obvious to you in the morning. The brush is best cleaned in water running strongly, under a tap, and this cleaning should never be omitted. It is of special importance when decayed teeth or pyorrhœa are present. The brush then becomes infected and would be liable to re-infect the mouth with germs whose virulence has been increased. Of course, the ideal method would be to let it stand in carbolic lotion, or some other antiseptic, or even to boil it ; but there are obvious objections.

It were wise to have the teeth periodically examined by a dentist and on the slightest sign of decay in one of them it should be dealt with at once. This will greatly prolong the life of the tooth and, which is even more important, it will prevent it infecting others, and you will save money and health.

JOHN E. RANSFORD.

OVERSEAS

Should the Married Woman compete in the Labour Market?

By Hertha Davies

Should the Married Woman compete in the Labour Market?

HERE is always one section or other of the community in disgrace. And this is often due to our habit of making sweeping generalisations and then shutting our eyes to all those individuals who obstinately refuse to fit the mould. "The Modern Young Man has no Manners," complains one headline. "Every One tired of Work," proclaims another. "What Type of Mother can the Girl of To-day make?" groans a third.

Just now it is the married woman who is coming in for her share of censure, and her crime is the tendency of some of her class to take another part in the work of the world than that ascribed to her by popular opinion as her whole duty in life.

I have no statistics of the number of married women who are wage earners outside the home, nor do I know of these how many are compelled by dire necessity to seek the wherewithal for bread and how many are workers from choice and ambition, but I cannot help feeling that both are a type to be admired. The first because they are putting their shoulders bravely to the wheel in work probably uncongenial to them, and the second because they are energetic, enthusiastic and competent. While all new movements are liable to abuse, it certainly is a healthy sign that the modern woman is anxious to enlarge her sphere of usefulness, and not to hide all her talents but one in a napkin.

But whether one admires the individual or not, the question whether it is for the highest social good that married women should have full opportunity to enter the labour market cannot be so easily answered.

Just at present, while unemployment is so rife, we are all a little impatient of any one who adds to its woes by unnecessarily claiming "the right to work." But the problem should not be considered from what we hope to be a very temporary viewpoint. Well-organised schemes of production and distribution, and the much-anticipated boom should in time ensure plenty of work for every pair of hands and active brain in the kingdom.

In any case, we tend, perhaps, to be somewhat hypercritical in our outcry against the married woman ousting a single woman from her job. We might first turn our attention to the number of foreigners employed in this country. Again, now that so many women are anxious to take up domestic work (I recently had over fifty applications in response to an advertisement for a general maid), we might argue that the educated woman who does her

own cooking and dusting is cutting the market for others whose only gift and training lie in this direction.

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Money begets money, and the woman who earns, spends. Instead of making her own frocks she will employ some dressmaker, who in turn will be able to pay her hands. Instead of striving to teach her growing children she will support the local kindergarten. In fact, instead of tinkering with a hundred jobs, she will employ experts to do them, and herself exploit her own particular talent to provide the wherewithal.

There are many to whom economic arguments have no significance one way or the other, but who are firmly convinced that the home and family cannot fail to suffer if the wife-mother spends at least eight hours a day away from it.

And I think all but the most soulless progressionist must agree that where there is a young family, or where there is a large family, the mother has a ready-made, whole-time job, and it is her duty to sacrifice those of her own interests which directly clash with those of the beings for whom she is responsible.

But this is no adequate excuse for cavilling at the principle of married women workers. With our usual habit of vague thinking we are apt to imagine all married women as perpetually bearing and rearing children. Yet if we look round our own circle we can see how very far from the truth this is. First, a very large number of marriages are childless, and secondly, small families are more and more the order of the day.

Some will say that families would soon increase if women had nothing else to do but look after them, as in the good old days. In reality the cost of living is primarily responsible for the lowered birth-rate. The wife who is able to lay up a little nest egg for the future is far more likely to welcome children than she who does not know how their barest material wants are to be supplied. The keen worker makes the keen mother. It is too often the woman "with nothing to do" who is too lazy to "indulge" in a family.

Suppose you allow ten years—fifteen if you like—for the rearing of a small family. After that, while the boys and girls are at their preparatories and boarding schools, must the mother sit with folded hands if she is particularly anxious to practise her gifts in the outside world and, incidentally, help pay for the heavy educational expenses? Ten years—fifteen years—is a big lump out of a woman's life, but it is not her whole prime, and if she has kept her mind bright and sharp and her talents in working trim there should be no need to consider herself merely as a "has been" as far as the outside world is concerned.

In thinking of the home, again, people are too apt to confuse material comfort with spiritual needs. They forget home is an

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atmosphere rather than a house, and that the people mean more than the furniture.

"How lovely to be home again, and have lots of hot water and a hair mattress!" one may exclaim after a stay in a cottage perhaps. But a servant or housekeeper who knows her job is quite capable of providing constant hot water, *recherché* meals and the comforts of a well-run house. The part the paid worker cannot provide is the love and sympathy and home-making spirit which the mother usually contributes. A tired, irritable housewife, obsessed with Jane's failings, the all-presence of dust, the iniquities of the milkman, and the size of the butcher's bill, is not necessarily a better home-maker than the woman who comes in from the outside world, tired maybe, but delighted to be home and full of understanding interest of the experiences of her family, with plenty of her own interests to share with them, and, above all, the happy knowledge that, by her efforts, the children are getting a far better chance in life than would have been possible if her only contribution to the finances had been to save Jane's modest wages.

There are certain geniuses in domestic economy who invent and perfect all manner of devices and contrivances, and are able to make their homes their careers in a satisfying sense. Their brains are always on the alert, and they are literally in their element. But one woman's meat is another's poison, and there are a large number who find housework stultifying. There is, undeniably, a certain sameness about it, a recurrence of the self-same problem, a lot of rather undignified trifles to worry over, and a lack of intellectual stimulus.

Either the well-to-do wife has too little to do and kills time with bridge and social amusements, or the badly-off wife has far too much to do and develops into a drudge, with no time or strength to cultivate the higher parts of her. She may become an excellent Martha, but the Mary in her dies for lack of cultivation.

We come back, then, to the fact that the problem is an individual one. The mere fact of marriage should not strike at the root of liberty. But for the consolation of any male reader of "Overseas" who has a vision of coming into an empty hearth and chill slippers, it is safe to say that sex characteristics do not change in a lifetime or so, and that the habits of generations of little girls who have nursed their dolls, dusted their dolls' houses, and given tea parties, may give him assurance that, where the claims of home and office compete, the home will come first in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

There is no more practical way of helping the Empire than by persuading your friends to join the Over-Seas Club.

The Royal Arms of the United Kingdom

By F. C. Yardley

The Royal Arms of the United Kingdom.

"WHAT! Is it possible? Not know the figures of Heraldry! Of what could your father be thinking?" exclaims Di Vernon with indignant surprise to Frank Osbaldistone in "Rob Roy." Miss Diana, or her creator, whose love and knowledge of heraldry have never been equalled by a British novelist with the possible exception of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, would be shocked beyond measure at the indifference to the "gentle science" prevailing at the present day. Outside the College of Heralds few people appear to give a thought to it now except the comic artists, and the interest of these gentlemen is due less to enthusiasm for the subject than to the alluring opportunities it offers for travesty. To the average person the language of heraldry is as incoherent as the libretto of a musical comedy, and the designer of the emblem hanging by its *guige* from the Over-Seas Club tree would probably be frankly astonished if somebody told him that he had produced a shield à bouche charged vert, an annulet encircling S argent.

So long as the schoolmaster persists in maintaining that nothing useful can be usefully taught, and the rest of the community that nothing should be taught which is not directly useful in later life, heraldry is scarcely likely again to become a popular subject of study. It is, however, full of fascinating interest, and a working knowledge of its intricacies would at least blunt the edge of a Briton's surprise when the "intelligent foreigner" speaks of the "three leopards" of the arms of England.

The arms of the Realm of England, as we know the device to-day, on the first and fourth quarters of the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, made their first authentic appearance on the second Great Seal of Richard I., though Henry II. is said also to have borne the same device. The Norman sovereigns of England, William I., William II., Henry I. and Stephen were supposed to have borne two "leopards" representing Normandy and Maine, while the third, adopted by Henry II., is believed by some authorities to represent the Duchy of Aquitaine, which was added to Henry's realm through his wife Eleanor.

The regal dignity of the lion in the animal world would naturally secure for him a position of corresponding eminence in heraldry. From the dawn of the heraldic era, accordingly, the lion is blazoned on the shields of sovereigns, princes and nobles; and after a while,

The Royal Arms of the United Kingdom.

still retaining his original rank, the lordly beast also condescended to accept service with lesser fry.

It was a necessary consequence of his wide popularity that the lion of heraldry should be blazoned in various attitudes and variously "tinctured," otherwise it would have been impossible to distinguish the lions of different shields. A lion walking and looking about him the early heralds held to be acting the part of a leopard, an animal which they knew on the authority of grave travellers to be the offspring of a morganatic alliance between the lion and the pard, or panther. Any lion "passant guardant," *i.e.*, walking and looking out from the shield, such as the three displayed in the English Royal Arms, was decreed to be a leopard, or *lion leopardé*. Old Nicholas Upton, the writer on heraldry, protested, it is true, that a lion did not become a leopard "by turning his face sidelong," but the men of action, the knights and bowmen who fought under lion and leopard banners, laughed with amusement or scratched bewildered heads at this pedantry from a cathedral close. The English kings' beasts were leopards in blazon, in ballad and chronicle, and in the mouths of liegemen and enemy. The knight who saw the king's banner fly at Falkirk or Crécy would declare it bore "gules with three leopards of gold," even if the modern armorist prefers to have it "gules, three lions passant guardant in pale, or." By Continental peoples, even down to the early part of the nineteenth century the British were called "leopards," and Napoleon, exhorting his soldiers, exclaimed in one of his orders of the day, "Let us drive these leopards into the sea." So it will be seen that the "intelligent foreigner" has authority for his leopards.

Over the origin of the Scottish arms there still hangs a shroud of uncertainty. Sir Walter Scott, in "Tales of a Grandfather," says that the lion rampant was first assumed by William of Scotland (1165—1214): "William, King of Scotland, having chosen for his armorial bearing a red lion rampant, acquired the name of William the Lion, and his rampant lion still constitutes the arms of Scotland." But Holinshead harks back to far remoter times. According to his "Chronicles," the double tressure enclosing the rampant lion had its origin in the reign of King Achaicus, who made a league with Charlemagne, "who did augment his arms with a double trace formed with Floure-de-lyces, signifying thereby that the lion henceforth should be defended by the ayde of the Frenchemen." It behoves us, however, to pause before accepting the truth of this tradition. The lively Holinshead was often more concerned with the picturesque aspect of his narrative than with its strict historical accuracy. He was given to drawing his long bow rather taut. The more prosaic Chalmers roundly asserts that Achaicus and Charlemagne did not even know of each other's

existence. It is probable that the rampant lion of Scotland is derived from the arms of the ancient Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, from whom some of the Scottish monarchs were descended.

The Royal Arms of the United Kingdom.

The origin of the Irish harp forming the third quarter of the Royal Arms must be sought back into the enchanted realms of legend, romance and fable. It was assigned to Ireland during the reign of Henry VIII. According to one tradition an early King of Ireland was named David, and this king took for arms the harp of Israel's Psalmist. But the idea that King David played upon the harp as we know it to-day is a comparatively recent one. Medieval artists frequently gave him the psaltery, a horizontal stringed instrument, from which was gradually developed our modern piano. Another story strips the Irish harp of every vestige of romance. It declares the harp, indeed, to be nothing but a blunder arising from the triangle invented in the reign of King John to distinguish his Irish coins from the English. The triangle is supposed to be in allusion to St. Patrick's explanation of the Trinity or—more likely—to signify that King John was King of England, King of France and " Lord of Ireland."

When on the death of Elizabeth, James of Scotland came to the English throne, the " wisest fool in Christendom " brought with him to London a curious assortment of friends, relatives and prejudices. He also brought a specimen of unnatural history in the shape of one of his Scottish unicorns to face the English lion across his shield of arms, and ever since then the " lion and unicorn " have held uninterrupted sway as the royal " supporters."

This unicorn ousted from its pride of place the Welsh dragon, which had performed the office of supporter for James I.'s five Tudor predecessors. As a device the dragon appears to have been the standard of the West Saxons, and of the English previous to the Norman Conquest. It was the ensign of Cadwallader, the last of the British kings, from whom the Tudors were believed to be descended. Among the Celts it was the emblem of sovereignty, and, as such, was borne as the

The Royal Arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Royal Arms of the United Kingdom

sovereign's crest. The Celtic word dragon was equivalent to chief or leader, and meant, literally, "fiery meteors." Pen-dragon denoted a super-chief or dictator, created in times of danger to insure unity of command. Uter and Arthur were each appointed Pen-dragon to repel the Saxon invaders. Tennyson's "Idylls" have made every one familiar with "the dragon of the Great Pendragonship" blazing on Arthur's helmet as he rode forth to his last battle, and "making all the night a stream of fire." The last "Great Pendragonship" of history was that of Marshal Foch.

It is often pleaded that while England, Scotland and Ireland are all represented upon the British Royal Arms, it is an anomaly that Wales should have no recognition. According to Mr. A. C. Fox Davies, in an article entitled "Wales and the Royal Arms" in the *Genealogical Magazine* for April, 1901, this plea is based upon a faulty conception of the meaning of the Royal Arms. The Royal Arms stand, says this high authority, neither for races nor nationalities. They indicate neither territory, geographical divisions, languages nor religion. The Arms are the personal arms of His Majesty the King—personal in so far as they belong to the King as the Sovereign for the time being. They indicate and stand for his triple sovereignty of England, Scotland and Ireland, originally separate sovereignties, and, as such, possessing separate armorial rights attached to the sovereignties. The arms indicate those sovereignties and not the territories. That Wales formed of itself a separate sovereignty distinct from the British Crown has not hitherto been admitted. The inclusion of arms for Wales would, therefore, mean the definite official recognition of a separate sovereignty of Wales, unless the laws and meaning which have hitherto governed the Royal Arms are to be ignored. "If that comes to pass," concludes Mr. Fox Davies, "armory itself may just as well pass away, for, shorn of its symbolism, what would armory amount to beyond a meaningless kind of artistic decoration?"

Whatever the correct answer to the question may be, the average Briton is so unlearned in heraldic law and precedent that the spectre of calamity called up by Mr. Fox Davies will not, perhaps, unduly disturb him. He would, in spite of it, bid heartily welcome, not only an emblem of Wales in the Royal Arms, but also representation of the Dominions overseas, even if these constituent parts of the Empire have not hitherto enjoyed separate sovereignties.

☞ *"Overseas" offers (1) One prize of one guinea every month for the best or most interesting photograph sent in by a Member of the Over-Seas Club. (2) One guinea to the boy or girl under 18 years of age, the child of a Member, for the best photograph taken by him or her.*

The Herring Harvest

By A. B. Cooper

The Herring Harvest.

DOWN from the North come the herrings, billions of them, uncounted and uncountable. Drawn by some instinct which the wit of man has never fathomed, the vast shoals of the silvery fish make slowly southward down the east coast of Britain. Yes, down from the North they come, solid square miles of them, covering the ocean's face with a silver sheen, followed by innumerable foes, ensnared in millions by the fishermen, till finally, their numbers apparently undiminished, they disappear towards the South.

The herring fishery commences north of Shetland in July, and, along eight hundred miles of coast from Stornoway and Lerwick to Hastings, the boats from Wick and Peterhead, and Aberdeen and Dundee, and Leith and Whitby, and Scarborough, and Hull, and Grimsby, and Yarmouth and Lowestoft sally forth to intercept them. They are the reapers of the rich harvest of the sea, which, for fertility and productiveness, has no equivalent on land.

December 1st marks the close of the herring season. But during the whole of November the industry has been flagging. Lowestoft, the "half-way house," is the culminating point where the race for the fish becomes fastest and most furious. The twin towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoft are at their busiest in October and November, when often as many as a thousand fishing craft leave harbour for the fishing grounds in one day !

Wherever the herrings are there are the boats, and, just as the English boats go north to meet the herrings, so the Scotch boats follow them south until they are lost somewhere on the confines of Biscay, putting into the port nearest at hand with their catch.

The herring, in a very real sense, catches itself. Miles of drift nets are set, buoyed up by cork-strung cables, and in the countless drifting meshes the onmoving masses of herrings are caught and entangled by the gills, literally by the million. Drifting is usually done in the dark hours, but, of course, there is no set time for hauling up the nets. Every two hours, or so, perhaps, a haul will be made of one of the sections of drift net, to see if things look promising.

The men are admirable judges, and if the first net shows up well, over the rollers, hand over hand, every man working at the top of his energy, come the endless nets, skilful hands disentangling the fish from the meshes and casting them amidships in a shining scaly heap.

The scales of the herring are very loose, as everybody knows, and when the crew has been working but a short time every man looks

The Herring Harvest.

like an impersonation of Father Neptune, covered as he is from head to toe with shining armour.

But, although a thousand herrings appear in the net to one of any other species of fish, yet every big haul of herrings includes haddocks, mullet, whiting and gurnard. Sometimes, too, a dog-fish appears in the net. It damages the net pretty badly, as a rule, but its despatch is hailed with satisfaction on all sides, because it is the herrings' most destructive enemy.

Some of the finest herrings caught come to hand with a half-moon shaped bite taken out of their backs which utterly spoils them for the market. This, of course, is the foul work of the dog-fish. Occasionally, too, a shark is found among the herrings and, needless to say, is promptly knocked on the head. But the advent of a shark entails too much net mending to please the fishers !

Many people have a notion that the herring fleet hugs the shore, does not go far afield. Such a notion is wholly wrong, for the North Sea fisheries vary commonly from twenty to eighty miles off shore, not to speak of the range of eight hundred miles in pursuit of the south-bound shoals.

The earnings of a drifter vary greatly with the season and the market price of the moment. Recently, a Lowestoft drifter took £10,240 worth of herrings for the season, and another earned £9,800, whilst several others averaged £8,000 apiece. Yarmouth did equally well, one of her famous boats bringing in herrings to the value of nine or ten thousand pounds, with many other boats little behind this high figure.

The year 1912 will long be quoted as one of the most prolific herring seasons in living memory. The total landings at Yarmouth and Lowestoft were over eleven hundred thousand crans. Now, a cran is a thousand fish, so the actual number of herrings landed at these two ports during the three months of the season totalled at least one thousand one hundred millions. Yet in those pre-war days these herrings brought only a price of 23s. a cran, whereas to-day the fishermen get 45s.

One of the most remarkable features of the herring fishery is the fact that about a thousand Scottish lassies employed by the fishing companies follow the fleet from port to port down the coast, halting wherever the boats are putting in, and dealing with the fish with a celerity and skill which is admirable. Why Scottish girls from Aberdeen, and as far north as the Shetlands should be more apt than their southern sisters at this work may perhaps be attributed to the fact that they are the daughters of fisher-folk to the third and fourth generation. They appear to be born to the job. Certainly to watch them gutting the herrings and preparing them for transformation into the ubiquitous bloater and the tasty kipper is a liberal education in what practice can do towards producing perfection !

AUTUMN NEAR RYE, SUSSEX.

Photo sent by Mr. F. L. Padgett, Flowerways, Chipstead, Surrey. This photograph has been awarded a prize.

Newfoundland

Photos sent by Miss M. Neil, c/o Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

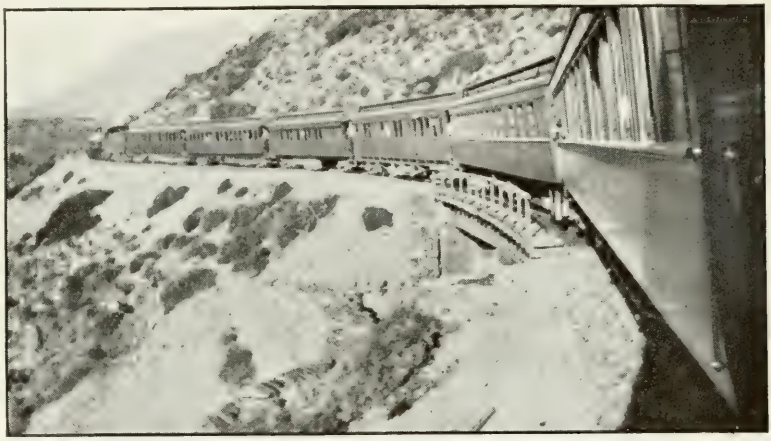
Portugal Cove, a typical Newfoundland fishing village.

La Manche, a beautifully-situated fishing village with only seven families, about forty miles south of St. John's, Newfoundland. It is not far from Ferryland, a village founded by Lord Baltimore, who also founded Baltimore, Maryland.

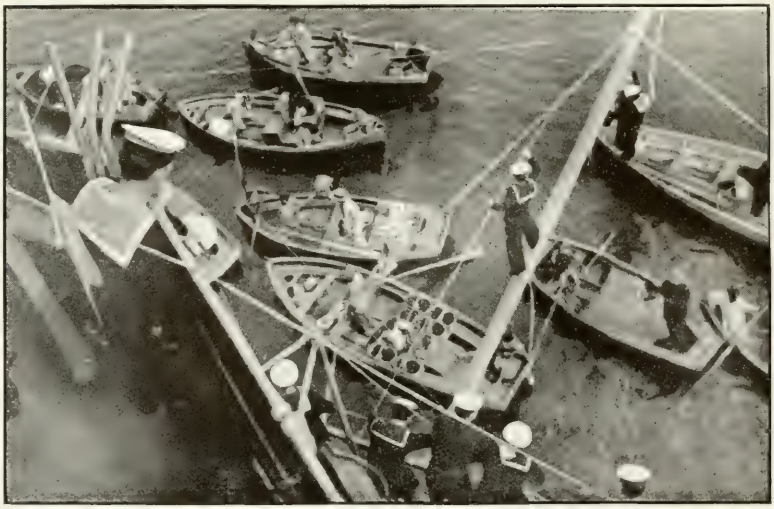
Photos sent by Miss M. Neil, c/o Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

Another View of La Manche. On the right are the stages where the fish are put to dry.

A Mountain of 280,000 tons of Iron Ore at Bell Island, Newfoundland, where all the iron ore of the British Empire Steel Corporation comes from.



Train ascending Hex River Pass, C.P., South Africa. Photo sent by Mr. C. Rowe, P.O. Box 511, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.



Fruit Boats alongside a British Cruiser at Las Palmas, Grand Canary. Photo sent by Mr. E. Fuff, Mess 33, H.M.S. *Dunedin.*

Why?

CURIOUS it is how some incidents in life, wholly unimportant, impress themselves indelibly on the mind. As vividly as if it had been yestereven do I remember a night long years ago when, from the house high on the hilltop where I lived, I had, for special reason, to go down into the little village nestling in the valley. There were no stars in the impenetrable heavens above; darkness, heavy and thick, pressed on the land. Down the rough mountain path, carved by winter torrent, cautiously I picked my way, closely following my guide as he walked, lantern in hand, a pace or two in front. From out the encompassing blackness the shifting circle of light thrown by the lantern stood out startlingly sharp and clear, and, poor spark as it was, the night, close pressing, unrelenting, had no power to swallow it up. Loosened stone and bramble, delicate flower with folded petal, and green grass, in eloquent outline stood revealed, and in perfect safety step by step might be placed the foot. But beyond—ah! of no avail to strive with straining eyes to pierce the gloom. Fast doth the darkness hold its secrets; its treasures to dull earthly sight never can be disclosed: another rarer sense it is must find the penetrating way.

And very often has that midnight walk come back to me, pregnant with meaning, lighting up thought, a symbol of man standing in his fleeting day by "darkness and the death hour" rounded. Only the foreground clear—the bit of life which immediately concerns, familiar claim and pleasure and duty, mesmerising routine—but all the time beyond that, pressing with deadly weight on the spirit, impenetrable surrounding mystery. "Why?" All down the ages the same unanswered "Why?" from heart to heart has echoed. Why is he here at all, failing, faltering man, with his hungry, seeking mind, his poor enslaved will, and his immortal soul? What is the meaning of innocent suffering and of unavoidable sin? Why do children reap in depravity and degradation what their fathers have sown? Is there no end to oppression, and selfishness and greed? Where does Justice hide behind the intolerable unfairness of the world in which we live?

Philosophies old and new have sought to supply us with an answer, but the wisdom which they utter rings hollow when the flaming sword of anguish pierces the heart. Religion again and again has claimed to explain and understand that which by mortal mind can never be explained or understood, but its answers have failed to reach down to humanity's need. Not by human reason can the everlasting counsels be apprehended, not in words can they ever be conveyed.

One, to my heart well known, told me once of a dream—or was

Why?

it a vision?—which came to her in a dark time of pain. She fell into a light sleep one summer's night after long suffering, and to her it seemed she was standing in a large chamber where many stood in eager knots and earnestly talked of the present world and the world unseen, of the dark problems of sorrow and sin, of the mystery of death. Each had some new interpretation to offer, some gospel to preach; each was so sure that his interpretation was right, his gospel true—all but a few who with cool logic and clear wit held up to ridicule the poor efforts at explanation one by one. And her spirit burned within her as she stood in that welter of human opinions, and to herself she said, "Not so, not so is the light reached," and though not hers was the gift of tongues, and she could not speak, it seemed to her as if from a great height she looked down on the clamouring Babel. And then all at once she was aware that beyond the half-closed door, in the adjoining hall a Presence stood, and she hastened thither as she would have hastened to an earthly friend. But as she passed the threshold and paused before a Figure dimly seen, immense, overshadowing, the busy words died down on her lips, and her soul hushed itself in awe undreamt, and she sank on her knees and with head thrown back gazed up silent into the fathomless eyes. Into those eyes she gazed, and her paltry conceptions of infinite love, of the High and Holy One who inhabits eternity, fell from her and lay broken at His feet. She had deemed her own vision clear side by side with the clouded reasonings of the voluble disputers, but in the light incomprehensible which for one instant illumined her heart small indeed seemed the difference between the crudest creed and the loftiest apprehension compared to the immeasurably outsoaring height of the Everlasting Verity.

"Who fathoms the eternal thought? Who talks of scheme and plan?
The Lord is God, He needeth not the poor device of man."

Like a child standing on the shore stretching out his pail, clamouring to hold in that little pail the mighty waters of the unplumbed deep, so man from out his circle of light leans out into the illimitable dark, and with magnificent arrogance—arrogance unthinkable—claims to encompass with his small human mind the depths of the counsels of God, the heights of the heavens above, the mystery of the ages. Upon that which is infinite and eternal he brings to bear a little human brain and rebels at his bewilderment, rebels when he cannot understand. Understand? Does he dream of touching with his hand the stars, the far distant stars, which yet his eyes can reach? In the depths of his wondering eyes mirrored and held they are, though by endless space from his feeble clasp removed, and secrets which to the questioning mind must ever remain sealed, in the hidden places of the soul are

Why ?

apprehended by faculties which as far outreach reason as touch is outstripped by sight. Very wide and wonderful is the Kingdom accessible to the conquering human mind, but beyond it the vast realms lie whose portals are open only to what is immortal in man, and the knowledge gained in those heavenly places by mortal speech can never be conveyed. It is the fruit of inmost experience, dearly bought and still more dearly prized, and words dipped in living flame alone could reveal something of the glory glimpsed in those far flights of the soul—the flights "of the alone to the Alone." But the blessed certainty, assurance serene and unassailable, which holds the soul that so has seen is a power in the world which nothing can overcome ; he who has once looked into the Face of Love can nevermore be afraid. Dark still lies the shadow of suffering, of sorrow and sin; deep as ever are the mystery of life, the mystery of death—but behind the shadow is Love, and Love within the mystery. The mind does not understand, what of that ? Little finite mind, how should it understand life and death and God ? But the heart hears, and it does not seem hard to leave all the unsolved riddles, all the unanswerable Whys, in that Heart which in silence to our hearts doth speak. H. d. V.

An Irrawaddy flotilla steamer slowed down in mid-stream to take on board a party of natives who have hailed the steamer on its way to Mandalay. Photo sent by Mr. W. M. Gerrard, c/o Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Bassein, Burma.

A Day of My Life

By Miss E. Herbert

A Day of My Life.

I LIVE in a village in the Orange Free State, where the daily round and the common tasks go on year in, year out, with little or no change. Occasionally, however, there is a welcome break in the monotony.

I went over recently with a party of friends to the annual race meeting held at Maseru, the little capital of Basutoland. Crowds turned up, fully prepared for a good day's sport and fun. We passed vehicles of every imaginable description, to say nothing of thousands of natives in their national costume—a red blanket. To the native, the Maseru races are what the Derby at Epsom is to the Briton.

It is a truly remarkable sight to see the veld alive with these hordes of uncivilised beings, and the wonderful orderliness throughout the day was directly due to the authorities forbidding liquor of any description to be brought into the country.

The native women have to be content with viewing the proceedings from the surrounding hillsides, while their menfolk have all the fun below, but they do not resent it, as they are so accustomed to be "least" that they take it all as a matter of course. Even the prisoners, I am told, are let out for the day, and are also kept on the hillsides, away from the crowd.

Some good horses belonged to European owners, others to the different chiefs, while the rag-tag-and-bob-tail of the race were owned by the rank and file of the natives. The latter take as keen an interest as their white brethren, and their shouts of excitement are almost deafening when a race has started.

The jockeys were mostly native urchins, who ride extraordinarily well and are game little fellows. Most of them wore regulation costume and looked very smart, but a few rode bare-backed and unadorned by anything save a shirt.

It was certainly the most amusing feature of the day watching them urge their steeds by digging their heels into the horses' flanks, their arms going round like windmills, and their shirt tails flying in the wind. Though sometimes half a mile behind the winner, "*nil desperandum*" seemed to be their motto, for they did not leave off urging and hitting until the goal was reached, amidst good-natured jeers from thousands of lips.

As the day wore on there was a tremendous exodus of horsemen and vehicles, and by the time the stately Maluti Mountains were bathed in a flood of light cast by the rays of the dying sun there was a hushed stillness over hillside and veld, which but a few hours before had been teeming with civilised and uncivilised life.

P.O. Box 99, Ladybrand, O.F.S., South Africa.

The Great Rift Valley

By Professor J. W. Gregory

THE simple medieval explanation that all mountains are due to upheavals, and all valleys to the sinking of parts of the earth's crust proved fallacious as soon as it was tested by scientific methods. Critical observation showed that ordinary land valleys have been excavated by rivers, and that most mountains are the remnants of once wider masses, and are still being reduced by the agents which removed the surrounding material. Reaction against the older belief led to the other extreme of denial that any land valleys have been formed by earth movement ; and some geologists even made the astounding suggestion that the ocean basins were excavated by ice. This view is so incredible that it is now mainly of interest as an illustration of the things people will believe in obedience to what they regard as logical application of first principles. It is now admitted that some land valleys are due to direct earth movements. One type of these "tectonic valleys" has been formed by the subsidence of the floor between parallel fractures, so that a long strip of the earth's crust has sunk, leaving its boundaries as straight "scarps." Such valleys are known as rift valleys.

The Great Rift Valley.

The longest and most important of the rift valleys is known as the Great Rift Valley. It extends from Palestine to South Africa, through the Red Sea, the lake chain of South-eastern Abyssinia, Lake Rudolf, and Lake Nyasa. African exploration during the past thirty years has shown that the Rift Valley is continuous from Palestine, except for one short unproved gap, across the whole of Eastern tropical Africa. The Upper Nile, as far north as Gondokoro, the Albert Nyanza, and Lake Tanganyika, lie in a western branch which is connected through Lake Rukwa to the main valley north of Lake Nyasa. Off-branches on the eastern side have formed the Gulf of Aden and the valley of the Pangani River ; and branches to the west of Tanganyika form the rift valleys of the Eastern Congo. In most parts of its course, the structure of the Rift Valley has been proved to be due to the subsidence of its floor, which has sunk as a paving-stone sinks below the general level of the pavement if it has been undermined by water or burrowing animals.

The Great Rift Valley.

The subsidence of the floor of the Rift Valley was accompanied by great volcanic eruptions ; and, as for most of its length the valley does not intersect fossiliferous rocks, the sequence of the volcanic rocks has to be used to decipher its history and determine the dates of the different stages in its formation.

The Great Rift Valley traverses an area which, at the time of the deposition of the world's chief coalfields, was part of a great continent—Gondwanaland—that extended from Brazil eastward across Africa and India to Australia. During the geological era which ended with the deposition of the chalk, the world was undergoing a gradual deformation which led to the slow sinking of parts of North-western Africa and of South-western Asia, leaving between them a raised tract of highland, which extended from Asia Minor to Cape Colony. By the time of the chalk, the collapse of the region between Eastern Africa and India formed the western part of the Indian Ocean. This great subsidence was accompanied by colossal volcanic disturbances ; the lavas ejected covered over 200,000 square miles in Western India, where they are known as the Deccan Traps, as well as large areas in South Arabia and Abyssinia, and probably also in the Kenya Colony. The subsidence of the Indian Ocean weakened the East African Highlands, and along their middle line the country sank between a series of parallel fractures and thus formed the first stage in the development of the Great Rift Valley. Later earth movements accompanied by renewed volcanic disturbances led to the gradual enlargement and extension of the Great Rift Valley and its branches. As this valley is over 4,000 miles long, and traverses more than half the width of the Old World, it was obviously due to some widespread cause which affected the three continents of the eastern hemisphere. Their dominant earth movements in the last geological era were a northward thrust in Europe and a southward thrust in Asia. Northern Africa and Southern Europe were thrust northward, crumpling Algeria and Southern Europe into the fold mountain chains of the Alpine System, including the Atlas, the Pyrenees, and the Alps. At the same time, Asia was affected by a southward movement which produced the Himalaya and the other fold mountain chains of the Himalayan system. The Great Rift Valley lies along the line between the movement southward to the great sunken basin of the Indian Ocean and the segment of the crust which in Africa and Europe has been thrust northward. The formation of the Rift Valley was completed by a prolonged series of movements, and some of them may have happened so recently that memories of them may be preserved in the traditions of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, and of many villages in East Africa, as beside Tanganyika, by the sudden formation or enlargement of the East African lakes.

The Forthcoming British Industries Fair

TO the many thousands of Over-Seas Club Members in all parts of the world who are doing their utmost to promote British trade in their particular territory, a word concerning the plans for the forthcoming British Industries Fair (to be held from February 27th to March 10th, 1922, simultaneously in London and Birmingham) may be of interest. Organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, Britain's annual display of her manufactures and industries—the trade buyer's opportunity of selecting goods for the ensuing season—is a matter of moment to British traders throughout the globe.

The Forthcoming British Industries Fair.

Since its inception in 1915 the British Industries Fair has steadily grown until it is to-day the most important national trade fair in the world. In fact, one of the great difficulties with which the organisers have had to contend has been the lack of adequate buildings, for the Fair has developed to such an extent that it has been no easy matter to adhere to the policy of housing each section under one roof. To those who are familiar with the Continental fairs, which are held in innumerable separate buildings scattered throughout the length and breadth of a city, the advantages of concentration under one roof will be obvious. For the 1922 Fair it has fortunately been possible to secure enough additional accommodation both in London and Birmingham to provide not only for the growth of the Fair, but also to enable room to be found for the great industries which have hitherto been exhibited at Glasgow. Textiles, however, will not be included in the 1922 Fair.

The London section of the Fair will, as in 1921, be housed in the White City, an enormous range of exhibition buildings within a few minutes of the centre of London and connected with every part of the London area by trains, omnibuses and trams, while the Birmingham section will be in the great buildings of the easily accessible Castle Bromwich Aerodrome. Not only are both sections of the Fair, in London and Birmingham, in each instance under one roof, but it has been found possible to arrange that the various trades shall be themselves in separate but adjoining departments, with the result that the buyer need not waste time wandering through section after section which does not interest him. The grouping of exhibitors according to their various trades is of the greatest help to the buyer, as he finds, side by side with well-known firms, businesses of which he has probably never heard, but which are of equal interest. To the trade buyer new sources of supply are as important as are new markets for a manufacturer.

The Forthcoming British Industries Fair.

Another great advantage enjoyed by the buyer who visits the Fair is the fact that participation in it is confined to manufacturers. There is, therefore, no duplication and no confusion caused by finding identical articles unnecessarily repeated at different prices on different stands. This does not mean that merchants do not do business in connection with the Fair, for many exhibitors prefer to pass orders, particularly those for export, through merchant houses who have special facilities for handling them. None the less, from the buyer's point of view the Fair has the great advantage that he comes into personal contact with the actual producer.

Moreover, the British Industries Fair is purely a trade fair, and not an exhibition. Admittance is restricted to trade buyers, and business is not impeded by crowds of sightseers. In organising the Fair the Department pays particular attention to the comfort and convenience of the overseas buyer. A special Club is provided for him, where reading and writing rooms are available, where the gratuitous services of interpreters are placed at his disposal, and where he may consult specially qualified officers of the Department of Overseas Trade, who will be able to assist in indicating the sources of supply of any goods required, and to give information regarding tariffs, shipping and transport, trade conditions, etc., etc., throughout the world. Last, but not perhaps least, he will find in the catalogue which is given to him a mine of information, for it is not merely a list of exhibitors but a book of reference of considerable value. It contains, among other things, a comprehensive index translated into seven foreign languages, thus ensuring that practically every foreign visitor shall be able to find readily each exhibitor of the class of goods which he requires.

In a word, the function of the British Industries Fair is to bring buyer and seller together, and to facilitate business between them by every legitimate means. It is obvious that the promotion of a successful trade fair cannot be achieved by good organisation alone, for the latter is, after all, of minor importance in comparison with the quality and price of the goods shown. Much as the organisers in London and Birmingham pride themselves on the convenience and completeness of their arrangements, they congratulate themselves still more on the support and assistance which they receive from British manufacturers.

Many manufacturers would welcome a visit from the overseas buyer to their works, where he may not only see the goods being manufactured, but also the facilities for adapting them to the requirements of special markets.

The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League in London will be pleased to forward correspondence from Members relating to the Fair direct to the promoters for special attention.

E. D. W. C.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

THE CENOTAPH.

The hopes that fall like leaves before the wind,
The baffling waste,
And every earthly joy that leaves behind
A mortal taste,

The uncompleted end of all things dear,
The clanging door
Of death, forever loud with the last fear,
Haunt them no more.

Without them the awakening world is dark
With dust and mire ;
Yet as they went they flung to us a spark,
A thread of fire,

To guide us while beneath the sombre skies
Faltering we tread,
Until for us like morning stars shall rise
The deathless dead.

Maurice Baring.

THOSE of you who live overseas and cannot lay flowers on the Cenotaph to our Glorious Dead, will like to know that as the months pass the flowers and wreaths do not diminish in number. From 300 to 400 are laid about the base each week.

I very rarely pass the Cenotaph, either on a week-day or on a Sunday, without seeing groups of people reverently moving round the spot, the traffic of Whitehall flowing past on either side. In spite of its position in one of our great thoroughfares, over and above the Cenotaph there reigns a great calm. As the buses go by many men salute or raise their hats, and the women cast a look at the shrine which means so much to so many of us. The Unknown Warrior's grave in Westminster Abbey is likewise kept fragrant with the flowers which are laid there every week.

Great Britain, indeed, is scattered now with shrines. Scarcely a village but has erected some form of memorial to those that went forth never to return. I have seen many of these shrines, and always there are vases of flowers, flowers in pots, or evergreens in humble jam-pots, put there by loving hearts which do not forget.

OVERSEAS

From a Woman's Standpoint.

A CAREERS BUREAU.—Not long ago I was speaking to the Editor, and asking if it would not be possible to have a section of "Overseas" devoted to "Careers for Women." Time and again I have been struck with the need for fresh ideas and a new outlook in this matter, and have occasionally and very spasmodically referred to enterprises of various kinds that I have come across. But I believe a great deal more information is needed, and would be useful to many women Members these hard times.

Will any readers who are interested send me particulars of how women are earning their living in various parts of the world, not in the old stereotyped way, but especially where originality and adaptability have been shown?

I come across a number of women obliged to earn or to supplement their own incomes, and too often through pride, or an unyielding temperament, they will not or cannot adapt themselves to altered circumstances. This is, of course, especially the case with the elderly woman, who has got into a rut and has the type of mind which makes it almost impossible for her to get out of it.

I have two high-minded, charming gentlewomen in my mind's eye, both anxious to be secretary companions, neither of them on the right side of forty. They both know that such jobs are few and far between, they have both been out of work for some time, and yet they seem unable to think of anything else. I have suggested to one that she should learn how to clean silver, and build up a connection with those who are no longer able to keep a butler or very experienced parlourmaid. I know of one woman who makes this pay, though I cannot recollect what she charges.

Several times I have suggested to would-be workers that they should learn to wash and iron laces and fine underwear, and go as visiting ladies' maid to women who can no longer keep a maid of their own. In one case the woman I was trying to help was offended; such work, she thought, was beneath her dignity. What I thought I did not say—and yet well-to-do women have asked me if I did not know of any one who would come to them once a week and look after their underclothes.

On the other hand, an artist friend of mine, who paints portraits delightfully which few can afford to-day, remodels coats, and finds it tides her over slack times. She says she was born with capable hands, and if she can't do one thing she will do another. She does not add that she has grit and enterprise. The longer I live the more impressed I am with the opportunities for women in business, which, with a few exceptions, the educated woman scarcely seems to realise.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.—A woman's paper issued a supplement not long ago giving a list of all the various branches of work in which women could find employment, and business as a profession,

From a Woman's Standpoint.

or indeed any branch of it, was never even mentioned. And yet it is just here that the educated woman with taste and knowledge can find an outlet.

Take one branch alone, that of window dressing. It is an expert job and requires various qualifications of just the kind that one would think an educated, artistic woman would possess. And yet what are the facts? Practically all the window dressers in this country are men. Why, I do not know. One expert says that boy students are trained for three years before they are actually allowed to dress a window. They learn design, have their colour sense trained, study the art of drapery, and even lighting and architecture. They must know how clothes should be worn and must always keep in the forefront of fashion. To me it is absurd to think of boys being trained in this art, for it is an art, instead of women, who study clothes and the fashion to a greater or lesser degree from the cradle to the grave.

When one of Selfridge's head men was consulted the other day he laid down as essential these four qualifications—"Orderliness, proportion, colour, and a knowledge of the use of merchandise. These are the four great qualifications which must be possessed by a woman who wants to make a career of window decorating."

Again, there is salesmanship. Who does not know the difference between a bad saleswoman and a good saleswoman? A good saleswoman or shop assistant must have good manners and ought to have intelligence and as wide an education as possible.

BUSINESS IDEALS.—Mrs. Prince, founder and president of the Store Education College, Boston, where girls from all over the States learn salesmanship, declares that "all the education that can be got is necessary for efficient salesmanship. More and more education is what is needed in all businesses." I am sure she is right. But here again the highly educated woman has thought business beneath her. This is a point of view with which I have no patience nor the slightest sympathy.

Having spent years of my life doing social work and having been in business for two years, I say unhesitatingly that a business career gives one quite as many opportunities for helping fellow-wayfarers as working with some charitable organisation, and has this great advantage, that one can help freely without patronising.

To my mind, business is quite as ideal as politics, or the medical or any other profession. It is not degrading to be a cook because some people over-eat, any more than it is degrading for a woman to be in business because some people are dishonest and love money. All this seems very commonplace and obvious, but there still exists in Great Britain a prejudice against a business career for a refined and educated woman which should be got rid of.

A WAYFARER.

Cookery Books and Cookery.—I.

Cookery Books and Cookery—I.

IF the making of cookery books there is no end, and as a matter of fact most good cooks compile their own, for nothing is so reliable as that little scrap-book in which one preserves those recipes which have been really tried and tested. A good old-fashioned book containing a mass of miscellaneous information is "Enquire Within," but too much space is devoted to various early Victorian odds and ends which, though intensely amusing to read, scarcely add to the usefulness of the work. A new book somewhat on the same lines is "The Housewife's A.B.C.," which, though not a cookery book pure and simple, contains many useful suggestions on the theory of cooking, and many practical hints on the details of household management, as well as a section on simple remedies and first aid.*

It is easy to collect a mass of recipes for elaborate dishes, to write ideal menus, to estimate for wonderfully economical family budgets, to publish beautifully got up books on "How I fed my Family on a Shilling a Day," or "Tasty Dishes for Sixpence a Head." But it usually appears to me that the families who live on these elaborate ornamental and inexpensive dishes never have any appetites—and under these circumstances it is not difficult to feed them economically. We find this kind of thing :—

"Take two fresh herrings at twopence each" (here follows a long description of the ideal appearance of a fresh herring, and the importance of dealing at a good fishmonger's). Then we proceed : "Take out the roes and set them aside for a savoury for late dinner. Cut off the heads and stew them for fish stock. Cut the fish in half, serve two fillets of the best end on toast with mustard sauce; this will serve instead of a meat course for lunch, fish being more wholesome than meat. The remainder of the fish serve with sauce marinata in a silver dish garnished with parsley and a small portion of last week's mushrooms. Any of the fish *which remains* will make nourishing rissoles tor breakfast." The italics are mine, but this is really the kind of advice given to young housewives in many modern cookery books. All I can say is that if I wanted to make two herrings serve for three meals (knowing my family and

* "The Housewife's A.B.C.," by W. Fales and Janet Hunter. Geo. Harrap & Co.

Cookery Books and Cookery—I.

its appetite) I should advise as follows :—" Carry the fish home yourself, carefully wrapping it in newspaper in which you have already placed a small piece of cheese and an onion. Lay the parcel in a warm place for a few days. Then take out the fish, fry rapidly in a pan in which bacon has been recently cooked. Serve tepid in a fireproof dish garnished with balm." Then there really would be some left for rissoles the next day. One well-known cookery book, which prides itself on its economy, actually gives a recipe for a " pretty supper dish " which consists of a cold boiled fowl, stuffed with sausage meat and covered with white sauce, and declares, " One chicken thus treated will suffice *for eight people* without touching the pinions or the legs." The italics again are mine. If one of the eight people had the temerity to attack the legs and wings it would upset the author's menus for the rest of the week.

Seriously, I do not think it is worth while to publish books or articles of this kind, especially when our national standard of simple cookery is so low. The number of households who keep skilled cooks to undertake elaborate ornamental dishes is very small, and the housewife who does her own cooking is usually too busy to attempt them, and let us hope her family have such healthy appetites that they do not need so much labour and art expended upon their daily meals. Extravagant menus usually appear in the kind of periodical which is filled with portraits of actresses and society ladies advertising the latest fashions, which set forth the pathetic difficulties of the girl who has to contrive to dress on £200 a year, or the nice distinctions between the work of the third kitchen-maid and the fourth scullery-maid. I believe they are read largely in dentists' waiting rooms and small suburban households. Even vegetarian cookery books sometimes descend to frivolity. I opened one the other day at a paragraph headed " Mock Whitebait." Why vegetarians, who presumably object to animal food, should manufacture " mock cutlets," " mock crab," and even " mock goose," has always been a mystery to me. In this case the " mock whitebait " were merely strips of vegetable marrow fried in oil.

We might certainly with advantage give a great deal more attention to cooking vegetables, which British people usually cook carelessly and without any attempt to preserve those natural juices which are often the most valuable constituent of green and other vegetables.

An ancient and celebrated recipe begins, " First catch your hare," and hints on vegetable cookery might well begin by suggesting that the cook is saved a great deal of trouble if the gardener or allotment holder will clean the vegetables when and where he gathers them. Ask the gardener to keep a sharp knife and a bucket of water, to

Cookery Books and Cookery—I.

trim off all dirty and superfluous leaves at once, to wash roots and place them in a separate clean basket. This saves a great deal of mess in the scullery or kitchen. The amateur gardener can even be persuaded sometimes to shell beans and peas on the ground if he is provided with a seat—and perhaps a pipe ! All root vegetables too small or misshapen to peel with ease can be well scrubbed, cut up, and boiled in their skins until tender, for vegetable soup. Put through a potato strainer the skins remain behind and the pulp is ready for use.

Green vegetables cooked in a steamer retain their juices and flavour, which are lost if boiled in the ordinary way. Do not forget that all runner or dwarf beans when too old to use make excellent winter vegetables if shelled and dried. The haricot beans we buy at the grocer's are much harder and require more soaking than beans dried slowly in the sun or in a light, dry shed. Simply spread them out on trays or paper and turn them occasionally, removing any that show signs of mildew. When quite dry and hard they can be stored in muslin bags or jars. The green flageolet beans, white runners, or little brown Dutch beans make quite a change in winter vegetables, and also make excellent soup. Try them as a *purée* as follows—put a quart of flageolets into a sauce and with some stock, two small onions, four cloves and a few mixed herbs (dried herbs if fresh are not available). When the flageolets are soft pound them in a mortar with a slice of bread fried in dripping, and rub it all through a sieve. Add enough stock to make it of the consistency of cream, serve hot. *Purée* of dried green peas or lentils can be made in the same way, using dried mint for the peas instead of mixed herbs.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

The Best Way

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, who edits our Home-Makers' pages, is ready to answer questions or to give any advice for which our readers may ask her.]

Every sender of a "Best Way" tip is entitled to nominate a friend to receive six free issues of "Overseas."

The Best Way.

A HINT FOR BEEKEEPERS.—The "visibility" with a bee-keeper's veil is much increased by sewing in an oblong piece of celluloid in front of the eyes. For celluloid use a spoilt photographic film, floating sensitised matter off in warm water.—George L. Boag, Aguilas, Murcia, Spain.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—The leaves of the ordinary begonia, crushed in the hand to bring out the moisture, will clean brass beautifully. So will sorrel, or probably any acid leaf. The brass only needs polishing with a dry cloth afterwards.—Miss A. L. Howarth, 80, Park Drive, Port Elizabeth, C.P.

The Best Way.

TO CLEAN WHITE FUR.—Make a paste of powdered starch and cold water, smear thickly over the fur. Let it remain on for twenty-four hours, then brush and beat it all out, and the fur will be perfectly clean.—Mrs. M. C. Carlson, 20, Southgate Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.A.

SPLENDID "RENEWER."—Buy twopennyworth of soap bark, put it in a jar and pour over it a pint of boiling water. Steep this for half an hour, then strain the water into a clean jar. Lay the garment to be cleaned on a table and apply the solution with a brush, rub lightly until a lather is seen on the surface of the garment, allow this to dry in and the garment will look like new.—Miss K. J. Joynt, Sheen Lodge, Limerick, Ireland.

TO BOIL A CRACKED EGG.—If you have no salt at hand, take the damaged egg (*i.e.*, if the film is not broken and the egg "weeping") and strike it firmly on a flat, hard surface, such as the top of the stove, making a flattened disc about the size of a halfpenny; the egg may then be safely boiled in either hot or cold water.—Miss Dorothy Birkett, "Gilmour," Meyerton, Transvaal, South Africa.

"THE AUGUST 'OVERSEAS' has an article on 'Productive Work,' by Mrs. Mills, saying where some politicians were horrified at using ex-service men for house-cleaning! Right at this very moment two American ex-service men are putting this house in order for a house-wedding of four hundred guests. They do everything—windows, rugs, woodwork, pictures, ornaments—and get room after room back in its original order like veritable magicians. We would not know what to do without them. Now and at house-cleaning time their noiseless efficiency is quite restful, even in the midst of the domestic upheaval! They are so proud of their job when it is finished, and they certainly are artists in their line.

"The little maid in the same article who will not use a damp duster should have a dustless duster—an oiled duster which will not let one bit of dust get away! Please tell Mrs. Mills I will tuck in some dustless dusters in my box for the Christmas Gift Sale, and they are surely splendid."—Miss Anna Irving, 263, Foster Street, Melrose, Mass., U.S.A.

HOT PINEAPPLE DRINK.—Slice and chop finely a tinned pineapple. Pour the juice into a saucepan, make it up to a pint with water, add one pound of lump sugar, boil until the syrup is thick, then pour on the chopped pineapple. Add the strained juice of two lemons, cover and leave until it is cold. Then strain into a glass jug and add two pints of boiling water. (Good for children's parties.)

A GOOD BATTER FOR FRYING FILLETED FISH.—Shake four ounces of flour lightly into a quarter of a pint of warm water, add one tablespoonful of olive oil, the white of an egg well whisked, and a pinch of salt. Blend until quite smooth, and let it stand ten minutes before use.

TINNED LOBSTERS SERVED HOT.—Melt a quarter of a pound of butter or margarine in an enamelled saucepan, empty the tin of lobster into it, season with cayenne pepper, salt and lemon juice, until the whole is very hot. Mix with bread crumbs until of a consistency to fill scallop shells or patty pans, brown in the oven, putting small bits of butter on the top, serve hot, garnished with parsley.

A MEMBER will be glad of suggestions for using small green figs, grown out of doors in England, which do not ripen.

COLD WEATHER DRINK.—Boil some fine maize flour with milk and water until it is all well mixed. Then add chocolate powder or cocoa and drink hot. It is very warming and nourishing.

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Members are invited to correspond with one another.

The Overseas Forum.

WORTH-WHILE WORK FOR "OVERSEAS."—I left New Zealand last May on a tour of the world. The purpose of my tour was to enlarge my mind. The immense importance of such pilgrimages for those with the welfare of the British League of Nations at heart has impressed me deeply, especially so during my stay in the Mother Country.

Although the complete results of the recent Imperial Conference have not been published, every one is, or ought to be, perfectly well aware that the relations between the Dominions and the Mother Country are no longer those of pre-War days. The children have come to man's estate, and have been taken into partnership. And yet there still exists at home an astonishing ignorance of the Dominions and their point of view, which, if allowed to continue, may some day lead to serious trouble. At least 75 per cent. of home-staying Britons still speak of the overseas parts of the Empire as "the Colonies," and their inhabitants as "Colonials," while the British newspapers, for the most part, are just as bad.

Unhappily, the Empire no longer possesses a Cecil Rhodes. What is sorely needed is a public-spirited man, or group of men, with the

THE "HORTI-PLOUGH." [*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

A new labour-saving device for digging which is more effective and speedy than a spade. By means of the handle a wire cable is wound on a drum, and the machine moves forward.

Prison Island, Zanzibar. Mrs. McLachlan falling off a turtle, Judge Reed trying to save her. Photo sent by Mrs. J. McLachlan, c/o National Bank of India, Zanzibar.

Malay Houses constructed of Trees and Branches tied together with Ratan Canes, and thatched with Palm Leaves. The houses are built well above the ground for the sake of coolness and as a protection from crocodiles. Photo sent by Mr. S. M. Fox, Byram Estates, Nebong Tebal, S.S.

Photo taken by Mr. W. Blake. Sent by Mr. C. W. G. Walker, Les Mines du Petrol, St. Aimé, Dept. Oran, Algeria.

Mrs. Wrench at Killacoona, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

Miss W. M. C. Wood, 1327, Beach Drive, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

Rhodesian vision and the Rhodesian wealth, to endow the public schools and universities of the homeland with a system of travelling scholarships, enabling as many young men as possible, at the most receptive period of their lives, to visit the distant parts of the Empire, and make themselves acquainted on the spot with the many and various problems that each nation of the Empire is confronted with. Having accomplished this good deed he might usefully apply the system of travelling scholarships for the benefit also of the young men of the overseas Dominions in order to give them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the thoughts, aspirations and traditions of the Mother Country. Such an endowment would be of the greatest possible benefit to the British League of Nations, and could lead only to happy results.

To allow the existing mutual ignorance and indifference to continue is unjust and dangerous. If the Empire lacks a large-minded philanthropist wealthy and wise enough to launch such an undertaking, I would commend the proposal to the serious consideration of the Over-Seas Club which is doing great and beneficent work for the Empire in all parts of the world. It would be "worth-while" work.

I will, moreover, back my opinion by willingly subscribing to any fund started for the purpose of establishing such travelling scholarships provided that the organisation is in the hands of the Over-Seas Club. W. Stuart Wilson, Inglewood Place, Wellington, New Zealand.

A SMOKELESS LONDON.—I joined at Mafeking a few years ago, and now I am living at this address. In the July "Overseas" I was interested in a note in My Monthly Letter, entitled a "Smokeless London." Now I believe that I can do a lot of good to mitigate that smoke nuisance. I have a patent, which was taken out by my father in 1864, and was protected for fourteen years. It was called "Thomas Loftus's Self-acting Smoke Consuming Apparatus," for attaching to Lancashire and Cornish Boilers.

Instead of the foul smoke going up the chimney and contaminating

A snow-plough trying to force its way through a snow-drift on the C.P.R. at Schreiber, Northern Ontario, Canada. Photo sent by Mr. Charles Haywood, Box 147, Schreiber P.O., Ontario.

The Overseas Forum.

the air, etc., it was burned in the furnace, thus being utilised and getting more heat from the coal, being a benefit to coal consumers and a benefit to the public at large. Will you please make it known, and if anybody likes to take it up I am willing to correspond, and will make terms as to its being used again in England.

The apparatus was fitted to a large number of cotton mills and other works in both Lancashire and Yorkshire, and in all cases proved entirely satisfactory. Will you kindly pass this letter on to any public body, and others, who are anxious to get clean and healthy towns.—J. Loftus, 6, Oak Terrace, Grahamstown, Cape Colony, South Africa.

AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME."—How very many Britishers sing "Home, Sweet Home," but know nothing of the author, of his life and burial.

"Home, Sweet Home" was written by John Howard Payne, at Tunis, where he was American Vice-Consul, but he had previously been a dramatist and actor. In his play "Clari, the Maid of Milan," the lyric "Home, Sweet Home" is found. He died at Tunis and his body was buried in the old British burial ground, but it was exhumed and transported to Washington, where it was re-buried. Enclosed is a print I have taken of the tombstone which is still standing, and is visited by very many American and British tourists when in Tunis. I hope the print and these few lines may be of use to your most valuable, valued and interesting journal, "Overseas."—Arthur V. Liley, Vice-President of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League at Tunis, 1, Rue Sidi-Zahmoul, Tunis.

Tombstone of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," in the old British burial ground at Tunis. Photo sent by Mr. A. V. Liley, 1, Rue Sidi-Zahmoul, Tunis.

A LOYAL RHODESIAN.—Having been a Rhodesian for twenty-one years, I may be able to give you information that may be of use to Members with an idea of turning their eyes towards this outpost of Empire. I shall always be delighted to do this, for, though an Australian born, I am a very loyal Rhodesian, and a big believer that this country has a great future, even a greater one than our big Imperialist, Cecil Rhodes, ever dreamed.

Our great need to-day is settlers, and as soon as the question is tackled in the manner warranted by our resources, and facilities offered to the right stamp of Britishers, the country will prove itself. There is an undoubted feeling of approaching manhood present with us to-day, and, with the prospects of becoming self-governed, we are buoyantly optimistic.

With best wishes for success in your great work, and assuring you of my desire to assist where possible.—A. Tyas, P.O. Box 399, Salisbury, South Rhodesia, South Africa. **The Over-seas Forum.**

SOME POSERS.—On behalf of others interested, I shall be very grateful if you can, through the magazine, supply the following information: Supposing I am born in Germany or Czecho-Slovakia, or Russia, or any other European country, excepting Great Britain or its possessions, of British parents, bred and born in England, according to British law I am British.

Does it make any difference whether I was registered with the British Consul in the country I was born in, or should parents register their children with the British Consul whatever country they may be at the time of the birth of their child? This question often comes up for discussion, but nobody seems to clear up the matter. No. 2 Problem: Supposing a British subject in this country takes out his "first papers," *i.e.*, intention to become a United States citizen, and after seven years neglects to apply for his second or final papers with the oath of allegiance to the United States, does he remain a British subject? Supposing he returns to England and does not apply for second papers here, can he become a British subject again, or is he neither one nor the other?

A case came under my observation where a young man sailed to England to join the Navy, but as he had his first papers out here, the British would not take him. So he went to the American Navy recruiting offices, and they would not have him because he was not an American citizen. But ultimately he did manage to get in, but how I have not learned yet.

I shall be glad, on behalf of self and others, to know the nationality law, as described.—J. Cliff, 867, Beacon Street, Boston, 17, Mass., U.S.A.

[*Perhaps some correspondents will write Mr. Cliff direct.*]

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.—The magazine more than comes up to my anticipations, and, as you requested, it will be passed on to my friends, and I know it will be highly appreciated, especially by members of this detachment. While speaking of this detachment, it may be interesting to know that the sergeant, who is in charge, was once a Member of the most northern post of the Over-Seas Club, while he was stationed at the Fort McPherson detachment of this Force, then known as the R.N.W.M.P.

Master A. B. Moore seated on the post which marks the exact centre of the State of Queensland. This post is situated in the grounds of the State School, Blackall, Central Queensland. Photo sent by Mr. A. B. Moore, H.C.S., Blackall, Queensland, Australia.

OVERSEAS

The Overseas Forum.

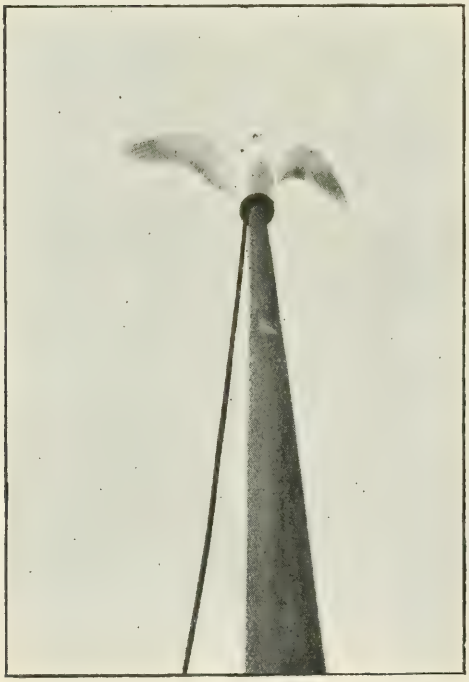
Fort McPherson, as you know, is in the Arctic circle. There were five members of the Force there at the time. One, Sergeant FitzGerald, has since been lost in a blizzard in that region while *en route* from Dawson to Fort McPherson delivering the mail. The others are now scattered over the north-west territories.—L. C. H. Martin, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Weyburn, Sask., Canada.

FROM NEW HEBRIDES.—Mr. King, our Resident Commissioner, came in to our anchorage and offered to take any mail we had on to Vila, where there might be a chance to get it away. I took the opportunity to send off my note to you, and hope that it will reach you safely.—Rev. D. L. Paterson, Abnatari, Malo, New Hebrides.

Our correspondent's letter took many months to reach us.]

"AS LONG AS THINGS RUN SMOOTHLY."—I fully realise what an enormous undertaking running a world-wide concern must be. At the same time it must give you a tremendous amount of pleasure and interest as long as things run smoothly.—Miss E. A. Goodson, Hotel du Lac, Vevey, Switzerland.

[*Miss Goodson is quite right. Our work is wonderfully inspiring and, after all, the unpleasant things, like when Members fail to renew their subscriptions and drop out, act as a contrast to the year in, year out splendid record of our world-wide membership. No words can express what we feel about their loyalty and help.—E.W.*]



"The height of his ambition." A gull on the top of a flagstaff. Photo sent by Mrs. A. Hodgins, 1471, Fairfield Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

A NOBLE WORK.—I wish to take this opportunity of saying what a noble work the Club is doing in the overseas parts of our Empire in making Britishers think of the interests of their fellow-Britishers, whether English, Irish, Indian, African, or of any other race in the Empire.—S. S. Spurling, St. George, Bermuda, British West Indies.

SOUTHERN PATAGONIA.—I have been over thirty-five years on this island and Southern Patagonia without once going to England, and in the old days nearly the only Britisher, but have always managed to hold my own.—John Dicks, Porvenir, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, South America.

THINGS QUIET IN QUEENSLAND.—This town has a population of about 18,000, and another 10,000 in and around the villages outside.

There is a depression just now and considerable unemployment, due to the want of capital required to develop this great State.—H. Beer, Blackall Street, East Ipswich, Queensland, Australia.

By A. St. John Adcock

JUST as there are born orators, born poets, born musicians, so there are born travellers, and Mr. Frank Hedges Butler is one of these, and one of the best of these, for he has not only travelled under all sorts of conditions in every available vehicle, but he has known how to write about his experiences in such fashion that anybody who will may read his books and enjoy his journeys with him. It is one thing to be a good traveller, and altogether another thing to make a good book about your travels, and Mr. Hedges Butler has made at least three, for "Fifty Years of Travel by Land, Water and Air" is the third of his that I have both read and enjoyed. Most men when they sit down to write their recollections are hampered by the fact that, after a long and busy life, they naturally forget more than they remember, but Mr. Butler is one of the wise who insure themselves against that by keeping diaries, and you may gather from his latest book how invaluable that practice has been to him. **My Month's Reading.**

As an author, he owes something to that habit of keeping diaries; as a traveller, he owes something to the circumstance that his reading in boyhood about the travels of great explorers gave him a desire to see as much as possible of so wonderful a world; but the second paragraph of his book indicates that his wanderlust did not result entirely from his early reading:—

"This desire to make journeys was really an inherited instinct. My mother before her marriage travelled extensively with her father, William Hedges. There were no guide-books in those days, but they kept diaries of the tours they made, and these were passed round the family to be read. The Grand Tour in the early part of the nineteenth century was to France and Italy. Journeys were made by post-chaise, and travellers, who were accompanied by a courier, insured their lives and valuables against attack by brigands and highwaymen in Italy. It is to my father that I owe my own habit of keeping diaries. Whenever I went for a holiday it was expected of me that I should write an account daily of places visited and things seen. Because of this practice I can now recall that in my boyhood luggage was carried on the top of railway carriages, and that to get to Ilfracombe one had to finish the journey from Barnstaple by stage coach."

As his mother, till her marriage, travelled much with her father, so you will find from this book that, till her marriage, Mr. Hedges Butler's daughter, Vera, travelled much with him, and though the

My Month's Reading.

chaise may have served him at first in his overland journeyings, he discarded it for the motor car when the car was still in its experimental stages, and took to travel by air as soon as that became practicable. You trace the virtue of his diaries in the accounts of his visits in the seventies and early eighties to the West Indies, South America, France, Spain, Portugal, Palestine, India, Ceylon, and later to Morocco, Lapland and East Africa. Without diaries one doubts whether he could have given all manner of vivid little touches that put so much colour and life into his record. There is that graphic description of the araguato, or howling monkey, seen in Bolivar, for instance—a description so exact that an artist could re-draw the strange creature from it. There is the curious story of his search for and discovery in Ceylon " of the real wild men, the Veddahs, perhaps the lowest type of human beings in the world " ; and, to say nothing of others, the passing sketch of a visit to the monastery at Cartuja.

A very interesting and amusing chapter on the early days of motoring will awaken recollections in many who are even less than middle-aged.

" Now that the fortunate owner of a Rolls-Royce can have breakfast in London, make concessions in speed in the neighbourhood of suspected police traps, and arrive by road at Bournemouth in good time for lunch, the comedy and tragedy of the early days of motoring seem far away. As a pioneer among motor enthusiasts, I have myself vivid recollections of the troubled birth and slow development of a form of transport which has now become universal. It was in 1896 that I had my first experience with a car. This was a great year for the bicycle, and I remember that in the mornings and afternoons the road on the north side of the Serpentine in Hyde Park was a rendezvous of those who had taken up cycling as a pastime and form of exercise. Cyclists also delighted in the afternoon to pedal their machines round Battersea Park. With my daughter, Vera, who was then at school in Paris, I made a cycle tour in 1896 from Aix-les-Bains to Geneva."

In Paris he experimented with the Peugeot car, which had its engine at the back, and visited the Automobile Exhibition organised by the Automobile Club of France, where " no English cars were shown, as the Act in England had not then been passed to allow horseless carriages on the road without a man walking in front carrying a red flag."

" My own first car, which came into my possession in 1897, was a Benz, from Mannheim, described on the invoice as a motor velocipede, price £120. I bought it from Mr. Harry Hewetson. The early days of this extraordinary horseless vehicle puzzled me and every one else. To get it started was a work of art. A wheel at the back of the car had to be turned ; sometimes one forgot to turn on the petrol or the electricity, or the carburetter became flooded. When the car did start, one felt quite astonished, and half expected the engine or something to explode. Engineers with many letters after their names looked upon motor cars as impossible and a sort of toy, although the gas engine was nothing new,

(Continued on page 87.)

The Month's Cartoons

LOOKS AS THOUGH THEY WOULD NEVER DO TEAM WORK.
Reid, in the *Evening Mail* (New York).

WILL SHE EVER MAKE IT?
Hungerford, in the *Sun* (Pittsburgh).

I WILL ACCEPT TO A RECONCILIATION AND SEPARATE MAINTENANCE
I'LL BE DIVORCED SATISFY, I WANT THE CUSTODY OF THE CHILD AND I WANT ME MAIDEN NAME RESTORED!
HOME RULE
LEGAL AUTHORITY
SINN FEIN

SHE WANTS AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.
Knox, in the *News* (Galveston).

AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

UNANIMOUS.

Japan: "My intentions, I assure you, are entirely Pacific!"

Uncle Sam: "Sure—so are mine!"

John Bull: "Same here!"

Cheney, in the *Passing Show* (London).

He needs a disarmament trimming—but who will begin it, and where?

From the *News-Tribune* (Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.).

THE "FRONT" IN THE NEXT WAR.

Harding, in the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, U.S.A.).

THE DAY OF EMANCIPATION MUST COME.

Knott, in the *News* (Dallas, U.S.A.).

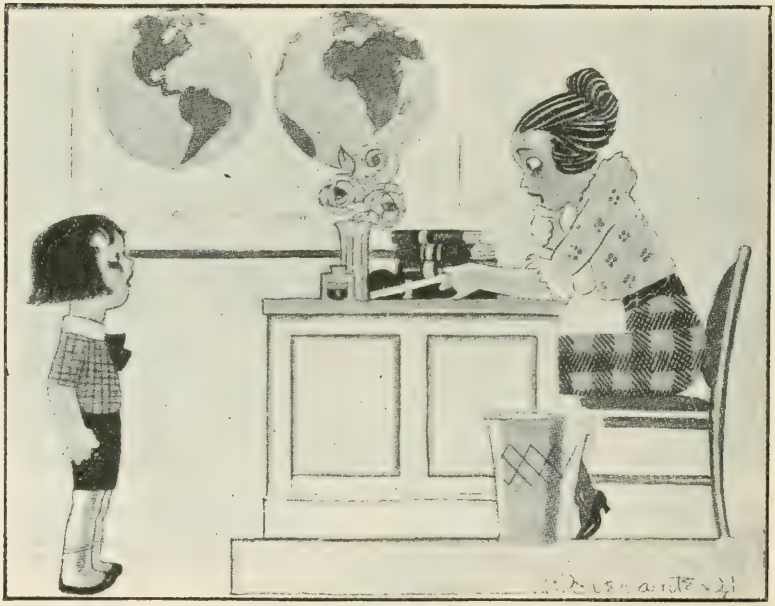
SANDY MCTAVISH FINDS A PLACE TO PRACTISE.

From *Life* (New York).

This cartoon will appeal to our Scottish Members—a mere Saxon suggests that it will appeal even more to the unfortunate mortals who happened to be born south of the Tweed!

"Please send me a gallon of ice cream an' five pounds of choc'lit an' two dozen cream puffs an' a box of honey, an' I want them delivered in time for breakfast."

Life (New York).



Teacher: "Now tell me, Willie, where do naughty boys go who don't go to church on Sunday?"

Willie: "Fishin'!"

S. Delevante, in *Wayside Tales* (Chicago).

(Continued from page 82.)

My Month's Reading.

and the whole idea, including electric ignition, was foreshadowed in the 1851 Exhibition in an invention shown by a Frenchman, M. Lenoir, whose patents could later be bought for threepence at the Patent Office."

The chapter goes on to tell of the difficulty of climbing hills in those noisy, primitive cars ; the terror their passing inspired in horses and countryfolk ; the frequent breakdowns, and the provision that had to be made in anticipation of these ; and it is all good reading and an excellent history of how the car grew out of its infancy, improved, and rose into popularity.

During the War, Mr. Hedges Butler made a good many business visits to France, especially to Reims, and the varied tale of his war-time experiences among the indomitable soldiers and civilians of our Ally, sometimes under fire exploring the trenches, sometimes in strange subterranean places of refuge when the scattered towns were enduring bombardment, gives his book some of its most poignant and fascinating pages. He is a shrewd observer, and has a wonderful eye for the small events that count so effectively in the finished picture, as where he says that when he was in Coblenz just after the Armistice he found the French hatred of the Germans much more pronounced than that of our troops, and adds, "Frenchmen, of course, have cause for their bitterness, but beyond this, the British temperament is different from that of our Gallic friends. I met one of our Tommies with two little German children clinging to his hands."

I had thought to quote several things from the chapter on "My Hundred Balloon Ascents," and from the chapter following, "Airships and Aeroplane Flights," the fine appreciation of the Wilbur Wrights and their work, but I have no more room. It is a delightful book, written with vivacity and charm, and as full of information as of entertainment. Mr. Hedges Butler is a true-blue Cockney, born within sound of Bow Bells, and as a pioneer of motoring, the founder of the Royal Aero Club, as one who has done great service in the cause of ballooning and air-flight in general, and is the author of some of the best travel-books of our generation, his name will be added to that list of notable Londoners who, born for the universe, have not narrowed their minds and given up to one city the enthusiasms that were meant for mankind.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature : "Fifty Years of Travel by Land, Water and Air," by Frank Hedges Butler, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. 21s. (Fisher Unwin.) "From Private to Field-Marshal," by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson. 21s. (Constable.) "Elizabeth Inchbald and Her Circle," by S. R. Littlewood. 10s. 6d. (Daniel O'Connor.) "Penny Royal." Essays, by J. B. Morton. 6s. 6d. (Philip Allan.) "My Life of Song," by Madame Tetrazzini. 21s. (Cassell.) "Last Studies in Criminology," by H. B. Irving. 15s. (Collins.) Fiction : "If Winter Comes," by A. S. M. Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. (Hodder.) "One Woman," by Alfred Ollivant. 8s. 6d. (Allen & Unwin.) "The Heart of the Desert," by Honore Willsie. 8s. (Thornton Butterworth.) "The Secret Victory," by Stephen McKenna. 8s. 6d. (Hutchinson.)

"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

News from Head-quarters.

UR CHARTER.—I have been so busy in connection with our purchase of Vernon House that I don't seem to have very much fresh news to tell you about our movement as a whole except that our petition for the granting of a Royal Charter has been forwarded to the Privy Council, and we hope to be able to report progress before long.

WILL 1922 BE OUR BANNER YEAR?—Our new membership this year is not quite as good as I had hoped, the actual total enrolled being so far 6,225. But let us forget about past events and make up our minds that we are going to celebrate 1922, the year in which we take possession of our new home, by making it our banner year. I hope that every single reader of "Overseas" will lend a hand in the task of doubling our membership. We must not rest content till we have turned our present membership into 50,000.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE "LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE."—After a very pleasant association of several years with the League of the Empire, which, as you know, especially concentrates its energies on educational work, we have decided that it is in the best interests of both societies to continue their work as independent organisations. I should like to take this opportunity of once more wishing Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E., the Hon. Secretary, and her co-workers the very best of luck in their splendid efforts for promoting Imperial unity through the schools and universities.

OUR DEBT.—Our debt is now £23,000. Please remember that every pound contributed means money saved in the interest paid to our bankers for the loan. I know we can rely on every Member to help us to the best of his ability, and we should like every branch to arrange some function this winter in aid of our War Memorial Fund so that we may soon reach the £50,000 mark.

THE OVERSEAS TRADE BUREAU.—All the financial big-wigs and leading politicians nowadays seem to be convinced that the only way to bring back true prosperity and increase employment is to stimulate our export trade.

Without blowing our own trumpet too loudly, this is just what we have been doing through the Overseas Trade Bureau for the past five years! More and more are our Members and those engaged in industry overseas realising what a service we are rendering to British importers and exporters by means of our Bureau.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

This month you will notice an interesting list of some of the commercial enquiries we have received. Please remember that no trade enquiry is too small to receive attention. Nearly every reader of "Overseas" can help in Empire trade.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—Please don't forget that you can always do us a good turn by writing to our advertisers and mentioning "Overseas." As our advertising increases we are enabled to improve and add to the contents of our magazine.

GETTING READY AT VERNON HOUSE.—Now that we have actually acquired possession of Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W., we are hard at work making our plans for its occupation at the earliest possible moment as the future London premises of the Over-Seas Club and the headquarters of our world-wide activities.

Those of you who are householders will realise what a big task it is planning out all the details of our future home, and making the best possible use of the space available.

The photograph appearing on page 44 shows the gates by which one drives into the courtyard of Vernon House, together with the actual building, approaching it from St. James's Street through Park Place, but this photograph does not give an adequate idea of the size of the building, which runs right through to the Green Park.

We are all looking forward tremendously to our big move, which we expect will take place this side of Christmas. The fact that Vernon House has been acquired by the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League has created quite a stir, and we are receiving as a consequence a considerable amount of free newspaper publicity. People who never took the Over-Seas Club very seriously before are surprised at the thought that after an existence of only eleven years we should be in a position to acquire one of London's most charming residences in the very heart of the most exclusive part of Clubland.

I want every reader of "Overseas" to help me during the next couple of years to put our society in an unassailable position, and the two things we require to do are (1) to double our existing membership, and (2) to pay off our debt of £23,000 to our bankers, so that we can feel that Vernon House and the plot of old London on which it is built belong to us for all time absolutely debt free.

Will every reader of "Overseas" who is prepared to help me to clear off our debt let me know what sum he will make himself responsible for? All we require is two hundred friends who will provide themselves or collect £100—surely not a very big task. As soon as we have settled all the necessary details entailed in removing and reconstruction, and such matters as the lighting and heating, I hope with your assistance to tackle the wiping-off of our debt in real earnest.

All donations towards the clearing off of our debt will be acknowledged in "Overseas."

OVERSEAS

News from Headquarters.

OUR TORONTO BRANCH.—We have had some delightfully encouraging letters from Toronto, where O.S. affairs had been languishing for a long time. Our former H.C.S., Mr. T. B. Gleave, has been obliged to relinquish his duties owing to the fact that he is so often out of the city. But he is very kindly co-operating with our new H.C.S., Mr. B. V. Atkinson, c/o Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., 802, Royal Bank Building, who is getting into touch with those Members who are anxious to put Toronto on the O.S. map.

We hope all our friends in Toronto will make a point of getting into touch with Mr. Atkinson—we believe there are great possibilities before our movement in that city.

Now that the prospects of getting the O.S. cause going again in Toronto seem so good, we should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those kind friends who have helped in the past, including Mr. Fane Sewell, Mr. T. B. Gleave and the others.

O.S. DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Over-Seas Debating Society has recommenced its activities at Headquarters, and meetings are being held on alternate Tuesdays at 7.0 p.m.

Any Member who desires to attend debates is requested to forward name and address to Mr. D. W. Caddick, c/o Over-Seas Club, enclosing 2d. to cover postage. E. W.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

[*Here is the O.S. Roll of Honour this month, containing the names of a number of those kind friends who have rendered conspicuous service to our cause. Is your town on the list?*]

LEVUKA, FIJI.—Twenty new Members and renewals from the Levuka Branch per Mr. R. W. Robinson, the Hon. Treasurer. Our Members at Suva, Fiji, celebrated Empire Day in good style.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, U.S.A.—Six more new Members from our Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Mr. B. L. Twinn, five of whom were obtained through the efforts of Mr. Jameson, of 1515, Highland Avenue, to whom we are very grateful. Mr. Twinn writes that our local Members are aiming at a total of 100, and are hoping to get Club premises later on.

DAIREN, MANCHURIA.—We were delighted to hear from a very old friend in the person of Mr. F. C. Bardens, Hon. Secretary of our Dairen Branch, who forwarded nine renewals and six new Members. It is very gratifying when old friends prove by their acts that their interest for our cause does not wane.

GIBRALTAR.—Several new Members from our good friend, Mr. W. H. Hoare, our Hon. Corresponding Secretary of Gibraltar. Mr. Hoare is holiday-making in the South of Spain, and we wish him a very pleasant time.

MULMEIN, BURMA.—A steady flow of new Members comes from our Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Mr. C. W. Law.

MARACAIBO, VENEZUELA, SOUTH AMERICA.—Several Members forwarded by H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Mr. J. Robertson.

MACKAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND.—Four more Members from Mrs. E. M. Innes, of Pratpino, Alligator Creek, together with some delightful photographs, which we hope to publish.

BAHIA BLANCA, ARGENTINE.—It is the exception rather than the rule to miss Mr. F. B. Tregarthen's hand-writing in our South American mail. He never misses an opportunity of sending along new Members.

Members can have one free insertion in our Members' Exchange pages each year.

Members' Exchange.

ADDRESSES CHANGED—Julius Kramer, Poste Restante, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.—"As I am leaving the country temporarily and do not know when I will return, I shall be pleased if you insert a notice to the effect that my address will be as above. I am leaving for a holiday and expect to be away some time. I shall also be pleased to receive correspondence with a view to obtaining and exchanging stamps, snaps and interesting literature."

Frank J. Phillips, 4616½, Central Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A. —"Would you please draw attention to my change of address in the magazine?"

D. Macmillan, Keetmanshoop, South West Africa.—"Will you mention in the 'Overseas' that I have now removed from Engcobo, Tembuland, to the above address?"

C. R. Haines, Pacific Cable Board, Norfolk Island, *via* Sydney, N.S.W. —"Will you kindly have my change of address recorded at Head Office and instruct that future copies of 'Overseas,' etc., are to be sent to my new address, which is given above? I shall also feel grateful if you will kindly mention the change in 'Overseas' when space permits."

BACK NUMBERS OF "OVERSEAS."—E. K. Waldock, c/o The Over-Seas Club, would like to receive the back numbers of "Overseas," Nos. 1 to 5 and November, 1917, and June, 1918.

BOOK WANTED.—H. W. Martin, P.O. Box 1071, Ocean Beach, San Diego, Calif., U.S.A.—"I am very anxious to obtain copy of book written in prose by a dear pal of mine, C. C. Crowther, who died years ago when serving in the Burma Imperial Police. The title of this book was "The Last Christian," and it was published, I believe, either in Bath or Dover. He gave me an autographed copy, but I lent it, with the usual result: it was never returned. Could any brother Member kindly help me in the matter?"

CORRESPONDENCE REQUIRED.—Miss E. T., c/o Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2, would be glad to correspond and exchange stamps with Members.

Miss B. Nankivell, St. George's Lodge, Museum Street, Perth, Western Australia.—"I would very much like to correspond with fellow-Members."

Miss R. Pohl, Atholdeni, P.O. Sydenham, Durban, Natal, South Africa. —"I would like to correspond with either a lady or gentleman from either England, Australia or America, being interested in these countries."

W. Sturgess, Laurenço Marques, Box 358, Portuguese East Africa. "I should like to correspond with Members."

F. E. Alderman, Northampton, W. Australia.—"I was enrolled last year by the Rev. G. P. Stubbs of this place. I should like to correspond with the opposite sex in England if you happen to know of any one willing to do so. Occupation, accountant. Born Nottingham. Religion, Anglican. Single."

OVERSEAS

Members' Exchange

The Misses Florrie and Ruth Pearse, "Landew," Temuka, S. Canterbury, New Zealand, would be pleased to hear from Members in all parts of the world. "We just pine for correspondents, especially ones who like bright and cheery letters. Hobbies, outdoor sports, music and photography."

"O. E.," c/o Over-Seas Club. -"Young Englishman (20) would like to correspond with Members (either sex) in all parts of the world except B.W.I.—particularly those residing in oil countries, Canada and Australia."

P. S., c/o "Overseas."—"A young Overseas Member (21), resident master at a school in Eastbourne, wishes to make the acquaintance of any fellow-Members in or near Eastbourne."

M. K. Chelliah, The Nordanal Rubber Estates, Ltd., Muar, Johore, Malaya.—"I invite all Members in the universe to write me. I also exchange postage stamps, picture postcards from all parts of the world. Answers guaranteed by return mail, and there will be no disappointment."

W. R. Jones, Box 22, Auburn, South Australia, would be pleased to correspond with a few Members interested in country life.

STAMP EXCHANGE.—Albert V. Coates, Ituzaingo, 1459, Montevideo, Uruguay, wishes to exchange stamps with Members interested in stamp collecting.

S. E. Ridge, River Zonder End, Cape Province, South Africa.—"I should like to exchange stamps with Members all over the world in return for colonial and foreign stamps."

Stamps for Sale. Selections on approval to responsible collectors at not more than half catalogue price. Ten per cent. of all sales is devoted to Overseas War Memorial Fund. Write, stating countries interested in to C. F. Beck, P.O. Box 44, Premier Mine, Transvaal, South Africa.

Walter Sheppard, 15, Hilda Street, Hull.—"I would be glad to exchange stamps with Members anywhere."

Jack Conway, 1234, S. Peach Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. -"I wish to exchange with Members in all countries, Canada and Newfoundland included. I will send stamps, postals, or, if desired, back numbers of the magazine. As I am only a new enthusiast many collectors who have duplicates can help me greatly."

W. M. Gerrard, c/o Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bassein, Burma. "It is only after reading the last 'Overseas' magazine that it has struck me how keen Members are on stamps, and to make it more interesting I have just received a letter from the school where my boy is at home saying, 'I have thirty-four stamps, daddy.' Now most of the correspondents say they will exchange stamps for stamps received. I am afraid I cannot do this, as I am not a collector. I can of course reciprocate in other ways.

"I will always be a keen Member of the O.S. Club, not for what I can get out of it but for what I can put into it, as every ounce of energy applied to this Club is for the Empire and the old country."

J. Cobbold, Paso de Los Toros, F.C.C. del U., Republic of Uruguay, South America, would like to exchange stamps from Uruguay and Brazil for those of any part of the world, excluding Central Europe.

Alfred H. W. Brazier, The Tea Gardens, Galleywood, Chelmsford, Essex, would be glad to receive foreign stamps from Members, as during War service (Navy) collection has been neglected. Will forward value of stamps received to Memorial Fund.

T. H. Newey, Posts and Telegraphs, Daressalaam, Tanganyika Territory, East Africa.—"I am desirous of changing stamps from these parts

Members' Exchange.

for those of all foreign countries or colonies, India and South Africa only excepted."

J. H. Hook c/o Singer Sewing Machine Co., P.O. Box 512, Singapore, S.S.—"I would like to get into touch with stamp collectors, with whom I would exchange stamps of the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Unfederated Malay States."

Donald F. Smith, c/o Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Warri, Nigeria, W.C. Africa.—"I noted Mr. Boulton's remark in April 'Overseas' to the effect that he has had forty-nine replies. In three months I have had fifty-one (advertisement in February number), and they are still rolling in. Can any one beat that? I am endeavouring to reply to all in due course. This shows what a wide circulation the magazine must have and the interest overseas folk take in it."

Miss C. Cheyne Brady, Pavillon de l'Olivine, Rue Titien, Cannes, France, would like to hear from Lieut. A. Grey, late of Demobilisation Camp, Kantara, Egypt, and also from Sig. V. de Augels, of Malta.

FARMING.—W. M. Squire, c/o Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 296, Yokohama, Japan.—"I would like to be put into touch with a Member of the Over-Seas Club, well established at farming in either New Zealand or British Columbia, with a view to sending out to him my two boys at present at school in England. My idea is to send them out in order to get a good grounding in farming, and, while doing so, to make themselves useful and to a certain extent pay for their keep. Later on it is my intention to join them and start a small farm of our own. The boys are hefty youngsters, and are both very keen at present on the idea. Their ages are 15 and 14 respectively, and the younger of the two is already 5 ft. 7 in. I would much like to be put into communication with any one interested and take up the matter of terms, etc., with him."

A gentleman (widower), with two sons aged 17 and 12, latter still at school, is anxious for information regarding prospects of ranching or farming in Western Canada, capital necessary for starting on moderate scale, or possibilities of a partnership in an established concern. Replies in first instance to Caixa Postal 1251, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

British Columbia, c/o Overseas, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—"I contemplate going to British Columbia very soon to engage in mixed farming in one of the well-settled districts.

"I am an experienced farmer, and know Canada well. Am an ex-officer, married, and would like to hear of another with some capital to come as partner, or come out with object similar to mine, and settle as a neighbour for mutual benefit."

FARMS FOR SALE.—Gentleman at present abroad hoping to return to England in about a year would like to hear of fruit farm for sale on easy terms or partnership. References can be given, and in the case of a partnership would be expected.—H. S. C. P., c/o "Overseas."

For sale in British Columbia. Creston, West Kootenay, B.C.—Fruit and Dairy Ranch of 25 acres and 250 acres of mountain and timber land, with complete outfit for carrying on. Ranch contains two cottages, stables, haybarns, packing and storage sheds. Twelve acres of meadow and pasture; 15 acres orchard just coming into bearing, planted with best varieties, about 1,200 apple trees, 500 pear trees, cherries and apricots. A wooded bluff of six acres, ideal site for house, one mile from town, church, banks, P.O., C.P.R. station. Climate and land produce fruit of first quality and colour. No extreme cold. Summers of continual sunshine. No noxious pests, no codling moth, canker, fireblight, or woolly aphixes. Market close at hand; excellent shipping organisation. Is delightfully situated, fine view and aspect. Valuable water

Members' Exchange.

rights and piped supply. Valuable and practically free grazing and haying rights close by. Some of the best fishing and shooting. Owner retiring on account of age. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. H. Green, 93, Forest Hill Road, Torquay, Devon.

LOST TRAILS.—S. J. Woodhouse, c/o West African Lighterage & Transport Co., Ltd., Accra, Gold Coast, W. Africa.—"I should like to get in touch with a Member residing in Los Angeles, California, with a view of obtaining information of that particular State, and particularly to find out if there is any means of obtaining my brother's address, who I know resides in that town, but unfortunately we cannot get into communication with each other."

Joseph Vella, 84k, Via Curmi, Hamrun, Malta.—"I wonder if I can get into touch with people through the magazine who can claim that they are descendants in direct line from Giuseppe Saxo and Teresa Cowin? It is known that in the year 1760 they lived in Sardegna and that they had a son named Antonio Saxo-Cowin, who was married in Malta in the year 1773."

LONELINESS.—V. L. Bauer, Sitebe Station, P.O. Clarkebury, Transkei, South Africa.—"I should like to correspond with Members in England, as this is a very lonely place."

Mrs. M. Garratt, c/o Don Eduardo Aparicio, Guatemala City, Central America.—"There is only one other Member here in Guatemala City I believe—Mrs. Mullins—and as I feel very lonely, I should be so glad if you would kindly ask some Members to write to me. I should be happy to send photographs also from Guatemala."

PAPERS EXCHANGED.—J. Bland, Hotel Marly, 3rd Street, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A., would be glad to receive newspapers from any part of the world, *i.e.*, those printed in English, and would send P.P.C.'s in return."

A. S. V. Tebbitt, Messrs. Kirby, Beard & Co., Ltd., 5, Rue Auber, Paris, France. "Will a Member send me weekly *Illustrated London News* or *Graphic* in exchange for *Monde Illustré*?"

POSTCARDS EXCHANGED.—George C. Phelps, 493, Talbot Avenue, Boston 24, Mass., U.S.A., would like to receive good picture cards, or small photographs of interesting parish churches, exterior or interior. Will reciprocate with similar cards or photos of his own beautiful church, or others that may be desired."

W. A. Roberts, c/o General Manager's Office, Palestine Railways, Haifa, Palestine.—"I am desirous of forming a few letter friendships here and there over the world. I should be delighted to exchange postcards or current postage stamps in sets. A hobby of mine, too, is the collecting of newspapers, and if any 'Overseas' reader would be good enough to send me one or two, any date, any issue, any language, I should acknowledge receipt of same with pleasure and thanks, and in return satisfy any little wish the sender might care to ask of me."

PROSPECTS OVERSEAS.—A. Fisher, c/o Messrs. J. Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Onitsha, River Niger, S. Nigeria, W. Africa.—"If any one wishes to know of this part of West Coast I should only be too pleased to give them any information."

SHEEP AND CATTLE FARMING.—Norris Russell, 1, Madeira Road, Napier, New Zealand.—"I am desirous of corresponding with Members in different parts of the world. Would also be willing to give any information within my power pertaining to sheep and cattle farming, being associated with the same for the last ten years."

The object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. The free service of this Department is at the disposal of Members, and genuine trade enquiries are welcomed. A number of the enquiries dealt with during the past month are printed below. Members wishing to avail themselves of the service of the Bureau should send their enquiries to The Overseas Trade Bureau, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

BRITISH TRADE IN BURMA.—As the O.S. Magazine devotes considerable space to promoting trade interests within the British Empire, observations made by me, a commercial man continually travelling, may be of interest to your readers. During my travels I meet a good many other business men and I make a point of obtaining all the information I can on this matter. For example, I was travelling a few weeks ago with an engineer who informed me that he was going up country to help to erect a big plant at some large mines ; the plant has cost many hundreds of thousands of pounds. I asked where the plant came from, and he told me U.S.A.

Again, a big oil company has been putting from twelve to fifteen miles of large diameter pipe-line down ; I inquired where the pipes came from, and was informed U.S.A.

There are many hundreds of motor cars in Rangoon and I doubt if more than one in thirty is of British make—nearly all from U.S.A.

The Burmese and Indians are very fond of clocks and watches, but I do not see any English makes, all U.S.A. and Swiss. Much tinned and bottled provisions come from U.S.A. now. The other day I was shown a catalogue of German bicycles costing from £5 to £7 home price, whereas a British-made bicycle costs out here £17 to £22 and even more.

Lamps and lanterns are sold out here in huge quantities, almost all made in U.S.A. I often go in the bazaars, and if there are any British-made goods there I cannot find them except cotton and woollen goods ; but now there has been a great revival of the home weaving industry, and in the houses the people are buying hand-looms as fast as they can be made, and they are weaving cotton goods with the express purpose of cutting out the British-made article. Yesterday I went to see a new hand-loom invented by a Burman. It can weave material, I should say, three times as fast as the old style of Burmese loom. He told me he had already sold twenty at R220 each.

Big companies who had their registered offices in Britain have now been converted into Indian companies with their registered offices out here : this, I think, to save the heavy British income tax.

Large iron and steel works in India are making extensions to enable them to supply the railway material for Indian railways, now being supplied from England. Also a big oil company is arranging for a tin-plate plant to be erected in India. Tin plate is very largely used out East. The Burmese will not believe me when I tell them that if they send their sons to England they can study engineering, they think it necessary to send their sons to America for an engineering course. The

Overseas Trade Bureau.

impression is that it is only necessary to send students to England if they want to become barristers-at-law.

They say the British Government is fine. Quite true, and we are paying for the administration of a country for the benefit of other countries to trade in. I should like to point out that at the present time the fates of nations are moving at a very rapid pace, and that if action is not taken at once it will soon be too late, and what is happening in Burma is also taking place in India and Africa. Can England afford to lose the markets of India and Africa, with nearly one-third of the population of this earth? The British Empire has been built up on her foreign trade: when this is lost the Empire must take a back seat.

Those who travel abroad seem to get a better "bird's-eye" view of the situation than those who stay at home. Before the War British prestige was being undermined by the German missions. Exactly similar things are taking place now. In spite of past experience we still go on, wilfully blind.

TRAVELLER.

AIRCRAFT.—"I would be pleased if you would inform me for a friend, who was a pilot in the Air Services, how he could obtain an aeroplane for training purposes, etc. The Government are doing a little here, but it is very little."—Enquiry 2080, New Zealand.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.—"Wanted to hear of wholesale dealers in Australia willing to supply small business in Ceylon with all groceries, including bacon, ham, and cheese."—Enquiry 2081, Ceylon.

AGENCIES WANTED.—"I am desirous of obtaining agencies of any kind and willing to accept good paying commission and salary concerns. No reasonable offer refused."—Enquiry 2082, Durham.

PATENTS.—"I have been looking in vain for an advertisement I used to see in the home papers, namely, that of a firm who assists those wishing to take out patents. It is very difficult to do from this remote corner and I shall be exceedingly grateful if you can assist me. I have an idea which I believe would be a success and would pay very well if put in proper hands. Can you give me the address of an honest firm who do this sort of business?"—Enquiry 2083, China.

SUN RESISTA FABRICS.—"I should be obliged if you will put me in touch with a firm from whom I could purchase fabrics suitable for curtains and house furnishing, washable, and that will stand the tropical sun. I should be grateful for patterns and prices."—Enquiry 2084, Trinidad.

SAMPLE OF ROCK.—"I would be glad to get into touch with a competent person who could give me his opinion on the samples of rock I am posting to you. I am under the impression this rock can yield Portland cement."—Enquiry 2085, Madagascar.

TOOL HOLDER.—"In a recent issue of 'Overseas' I notice an enquiry by a Member who might be interested in a new design of duplex tool holder I have brought out. I am already considerably indebted to your Trade Bureau and should be glad to extend the sales of this holder. I forward you two sample tool holders, the price, with cutters $\frac{3}{8}$ in. square, being 22s. each. A liberal discount will be allowed any firm recommended by you, able to dispose of a satisfactory number, or, alternatively, I would dispose of the patents on a royalty basis. The holders are manufactured by a well-known firm of London, the cutters set locally. Patents have also been obtained in Canada and the U.S.A."—Enquiry 2086, Liverpool.

OLD COINS.—"I have in my possession a silver penny halfpenny piece; the date is almost invisible but appears to be 1804; also one Georgius III. half-crown piece dated 1817, and one Georgius III. sixpenny piece dated

1817. I would be much obliged if you would let me know their value as old coins."—Enquiry 2087, British West Indies.

[*The coins in question are worth no more than the metal which they contain unless they are in absolutely unworn condition, as issued from the Mint, in which case they might command a very small premium.*]

ORANGES.—"I should be pleased if you would kindly assist me to get in touch with firms in England desirous of opening up in this country; also firms wishing to buy oranges during the coming season. At present I do business in all the principal towns in Palestine."—Enquiry 2088, Haifa, Palestine.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.—"Member owning coal property in Transvaal wishes to get in touch with manufacturers willing to start works of any kind where cheap coal (excellent steam coal) and cheap unskilled labour are available. Site sufficient for erection of factory would be given free, and additional ground required could be purchased or leased, and contract for supply of coal entered into. Raw materials available: wool, skins, and hides, maize, wattle bark, etc., in immediate vicinity. Cotton, asbestos, near. Union Government sympathetic to the introduction of new industries."—Enquiry 2089, Transvaal, S. Africa.

MINIATURE WAR MEDALS.—"Would you put me in touch with a firm of makers of miniature war medals. I require the following and shall be glad if some firm would send me a quotation: S. Africa, 1899 1902 (King's and Queen's Medals); Coronation (Edward), bronze; Coronation (George), silver; 1914—5 Star; Victory Medal; General Service Medal—these three Great War."—Enquiry 2090, S. Africa.

TORTOISE-SHELL.—"I would be much obliged if you could supply me with some information on the question of tortoise-shell. I have some very nice shell that I got locally in this colony, and desire to have it made up at home into ladies' hair brushes, looking glasses, etc. Could you put me in communication with a good house that would do the work? Prior to forwarding the shell I would like to have approximate price fixed for the making of the several articles."—Enquiry 2091, Seychelles.

ENGINEERS.—"I have been approached by two young Englishmen, both of whom hold Spanish titles as electrical engineers and are employed by a large company out here, for information as to how they can become members or associates of the Association of Mechanical or Electrical Engineers. Could you let me have the required information?"—Enquiry 2092, Spain.

ARGENTINE.—"I am anxious to take up a few good agencies in any commodity for the Argentine. I am well acquainted with trade conditions in this part."—Enquiry 2093, London, W.C.

BADGES.—"A very useful institution has been formed in this city and we are desirous of having a badge of membership. Could you put me in touch with a firm making these, asking them to quote, per 100, brooches, buttons, pendants, as per design enclosed in blue and white or white and blue enamel."—Enquiry 2094, South America.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.—"I am enclosing herewith £4 10s., and should be glad if you would purchase a number of gramophone records for me, especially some of the well-known ones by Sir Harry Lauder."—Enquiry 2095, West Falkland.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—"I should like to remark here that we find St. John, and apparently all Eastern Provinces, use quantities of goods of all descriptions made in the United States, but very little British or Canadian made, and I am sure all British subjects would be glad to see more of our own goods on the market. In fact, it is rather maddening to be forced to buy goods made in the United States."—Enquiry 2096, New Brunswick.

ROLLS-ROYCE

The World's Best Car

A Technical Expert's Impression of the Post-War Rolls-Royce

"Having regard to its quality, its performance, and to the permanent pleasure which it represents, and also having regard to the very slight depreciation which, in normal times, it suffers, the Rolls-Royce does, I think, **realise the best motor car value for money that has ever been offered,** and it is because it has such a long history, and because it does these things that so few **rival manufacturers of super-cars have been able to assail the Rolls-Royce position with any hope of success."**

Capt. W. Gordon Aston, in "Irish Field" Sept. 3rd, 1921.

ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD., 15, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Telegrams: Rolhead, Reg., London.

Code: A.B.C., 5th Edition.

Overseas Employment Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment Bureau.

I AM A RHODESIAN, British home born, bachelor, 32, strong, tough and healthy, well educated, six years' business experience in London, ten years' experience in Rhodesia, farming, trading, etc. I would like to hear from any one who could offer me a position with good remuneration and prospects in any part of the world. I would make a capable secretary or representative, having considerable tact and initiative. Have held many positions of responsibility with success. Can handle natives and quickly acquire languages. Ex-officer. Will travel anywhere and undertake any mission requiring tact, secrecy or courage.—*E.B. 1055.*

EX-ARMY OFFICER is anxious to obtain post as companion to any one travelling round the world. Englishman of good family, age 33. I have travelled considerably in the East and I am single.—*E.B. 1056.*

A MEMBER (Scotch, 39, married), just returned from China, long experience there with first-class firm, holding executive position, wide knowledge of country and conditions, shipping, etc., desires appointment in London or abroad ; salary on commission basis.—*E B. 1057.*

YOUNG LADY MEMBER desires position in South Africa as typist. Over four years' experience in typing, book-keeping and general office work. Excellent testimonials. Able to start beginning of year.—Apply Miss Nightingale, Quthing, Basutoland, South Africa.

LADY (young), professionally trained teacher of ballroom dancing, wishes to obtain engagements to give private lessons, either visiting pupils' houses or by other arrangement. Terms moderate.—*E B. 1059.*

RANCHER, shortly returning to Rhodesia, desires situation in a managerial capacity. Farmer's son, age 34, married. Experience stock, crops, implements, ensilage, dairying, incubators and gardening. Good native linguist and organiser. References exchanged.—*E.B. 1060.*

YOUNG GENTLEMAN of good education and appearance desires position abroad. Ex-lieutenant. Thorough knowledge of office administration and accounts. Certificate Royal Society of Arts for Book-keeping. Commercial experience. Knowledge of Hindustani and French. Plenty of initiative and common sense, not afraid of hard work. First-class credentials.—*E.B. 1061.*

MEMBER, now residing in West Indies, desires position as manager of estate. Age 32, married. Able to control labour. Energetic, hard-working. Canada or America preferred.—*E.B. 1062.*

LADY SECRETARY requires post in South Africa or Rhodesia. Expert stenographer. Knowledge of French. Seven years' experience.—*E.B. 1063.*

YOUNG MAN, aged 20, just returned from two years in Portugal and the Azores, with good knowledge of Portuguese and French, desires business position in any part of the world. Good references.—*E.B. 1064.*

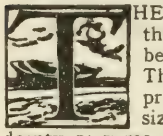
PAPUA.—Member, age 35, single, well educated, at present in Central America, desires position in New Guinea or South Seas. Good accountant, experienced in transport, shipping, insurance, and general construction, store work. Shortly disengaged.—*E B. 1065.*

LADY MEMBER would give services for a month or six weeks in return for expenses and small remuneration. Well educated, travelled, and experienced with children. Would accompany any one on a tour, in France, speaking French fluently. Reference furnished.—*E.B. 1066.*

NOTES ABOUT OUR ADVERTISERS

By the Advertising Manager

Notes about our Advertisers.



HE SUNDORA ALBUM.—The little album produced by the Sundora Company, Manor Park, London, E., should be in the possession of every one interested in photography. The pages are dark brown, gilt-edged, loose-leaf, and the prints slip in. It is primarily intended for vest-pocket size users, although it is surprising what a number of dainty pictures are produced when superfluous print is cut away, and form a collection worthy of an Album no matter what size camera is in use. The cover is in black imitation morocco, and the price is low. Overseas enquiries are dealt with by return mail. (Page 107.)

"PHIT-EESI"—The makers of the well-known "Phit-Eesi" footwear, Messrs. W. Abbott & Sons, Ltd., of 121, High Holborn, London, W.C., England, have recently organised a special department for the service of their rapidly-growing list of overseas customers. Simple self-measurement instructions enable the firm to fit the purchaser by mail with all the facility of a personal visit. "Aertex" lined shoes are a special feature of Messrs. Abbott's footwear. A line to the firm will bring full particulars. (Page 20.)

THE *STAR AND GARTER MAGAZINE* is a bright little monthly publication, entirely conducted by the patients of the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. The work of the Star and Garter Committee on behalf of service men paralysed by wounds is well known to readers of "Overseas." Published from the seaside branch of the Home at Sandgate, Kent, the *Star and Garter Magazine* contains many interesting literary contributions, revealing a cheery atmosphere which does credit to all concerned. (Star and Garter announcement on page 116.)

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.—Messrs. Joseph C. Mount & Co., 146/147, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W. 1, welcome enquiries from Club Members who require expert service in forwarding, foreign removals, packing and shipping. Baggage is delivered by this firm to steamers, or shipped overseas, while foreign and home removals are conducted. Messrs. Mount & Co. offer special terms for the packing and shipping of settlers' furniture, effects, etc. Application to the firm in Westminster will bring full particulars. (Page 21.)

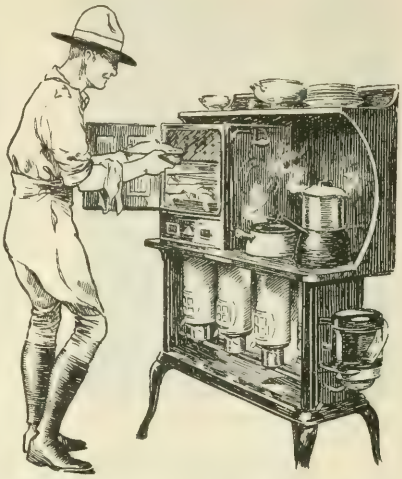
WAR MEMORIALS of all kinds are supplied by Messrs. Swanser & Son, Art Metal Workers, 52, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. 2. Members considering the erection of memorials should write to Messrs. Swanser for particulars. (Page 107.)

ELECTRIC CYCLE LAMP.—Cyclists replacing the unsatisfactory oil lamp with the up-to-date Voltalite electric cycle lamp have good reason to be satisfied with the change, if one may judge by the batch of testimonials received by Messrs. Ward & Goldstone, of Pendleton, Manchester, the makers of "Voltalite." The Voltalite illumination is produced by the movement of the cycle, at walking speed and up to thirty miles an hour. An illustrated art booklet will be sent on application to the firm. (Page 120.)

SPORTING OUTFITS AND GUNS.—The Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., 53, Pall Mall, London, have now prepared their new 1922 Catalogue, which is of interest to the sportsman in all parts of the world. This well-known firm supplies explorers' rifles and guns, revolvers, and automatic pistols of all calibres, and hunting knives. Overseas sportsmen are asked to write direct to the firm for full particulars. (Page 19.)

At Home or Abroad

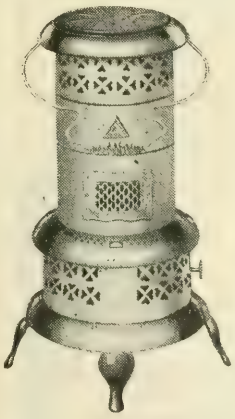
The convenience of the "New Perfection" is appreciated everywhere. A perfect oil cooker incorporating all the advantages of the most modern cooking appliances, it burns refined oil completely without a trace of smoke or odour. The progress of the cooking can be seen through the glass door of the oven.



NEW-PERFECTION
Oil Cooking Stoves

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD

Overseas readers can obtain these heating and cooking comforts anywhere.



PERFECTION
Oil Heaters

Without the dirt and trouble of kindling fires these famous heaters give abundant, glowing warmth just when and where you want it.

SOME AGENTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

INDIA. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Calcutta and Bombay.
EGYPT. Vacuum Oil Co., Cairo.
SINGAPORE. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Singapore.
MALTA. St. Paul Petroleum Tanks, Ltd., Malta.
GIBRALTAR. Gibraltar Petroleum Co., Gibraltar.
SOUTH AFRICA. Vacuum Oil Co., of South Africa, Cape Town, etc.
HONGKONG. Standard Oil Co., of New York, Hongkong.
AUSTRALIA. Vacuum Oil Co., Pty. Ltd., Adelaide, etc.
NEW ZEALAND. Vacuum Oil Co., Pty. Ltd., Auckland, etc.

AND

SOLD IN THE U.K. UNDER THE NAME OF "VALOR-PERFECTION" BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., 36, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

MADE BY

The Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

THE

"Fletcher"
Gas Cookers

AND OTHER
Domestic Labour-Saving Appliances.
THE MOST . .
EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL,
And RELIABLE in the Market.

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We offer our services to residents abroad for the purchase and shipment of any goods they may require from Great Britain.
We are in constant touch with the leading manufacturers, and can secure the lowest possible prices and best discounts.
We are also able to secure for our clients abroad Sole Agencies for important British Manufacturers.
If you have no representatives here it would be to your advantage to communicate with us.

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Telegrams: "EXPORTLIKE, LONDON."

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"LUSTRESSA"
SHAMPOO
AT OUR EXPENSE.
WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE.

C. A. STOKES & Co., Ltd.
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Australia offers Great Opportunities to British Manufacturers to establish themselves in the Commonwealth.

Australia can now produce many things which she formerly regarded as beyond her industrial capacity.

The history of Australian Manufacturers is one of remarkable growth and achievement.

Australian manufacturing industries produce an annual output amounting to £226,000,000.

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Abundant room for the profitable employment of Capital.

Great primary resources awaiting development.

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■ ■ ■ ■

For full information regarding Australia, apply to the High Commissioner, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

DOMINION of NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR

Standing Sentinel at the Gateway to the New World. The Birthplace of our Great Overseas Empire and the first link in the Imperial Chain of Aerial Communications.

■ *One Week's journey from England by direct steamer.* ■

NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR offer unexcelled opportunities for PIONEER DEVELOPMENT.

The Sportsman's Eldorado.

The Rivers and Lakes abound with Salmon and Trout. Fine Snipe, Partridge and Caribou Shooting. No reserves.

SPORT LICENCES.

Caribou Shooting, $50 (£10).
Salmon Fishing, $10 (£2) per rod.

Forest, Mineral and Farmland Wealth.

Large areas of uncleared arable land waiting for development, and generous concessions given to settlers and others interested in establishing new industries. Copper, Iron Mines and great Pulp and Paper Mills in active operation.

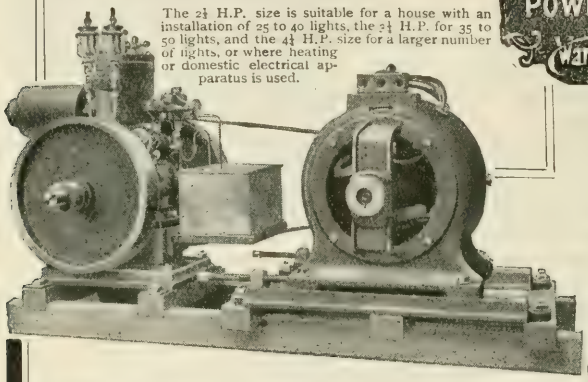
THE LARGEST DRY DOCK IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA with all modern appliances for temporary or permanent repairs.

For further information, apply to—
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEWFOUNDLAND, 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

FOR

COUNTRY HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, FARMS, Etc.

The 2¼ H.P. size is suitable for a house with an installation of 25 to 40 lights, the 3¼ H.P. for 35 to 50 lights, and the 4¼ H.P. size for a larger number of lights, or where heating or domestic electrical apparatus is used.



MERCURE LIGHTING AND POWER PLANTS

Ward & Goldstone

TYPE W.S.

Operate on PETROL, ESSENCE, PARAFFIN, KEROSENE or GAS.

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

THESE Plants have been in use all over the world for over 12 years, and, owing to their extreme simplicity, small fuel consumption and reliability, are recommended for Home and Export.

Their strong construction and robust design ensures effective service for years without replacements.

SPECIFICATION.

ENGINE.

Complete with Governor, Spark Plug, Ignition Wire, Two Heavy Disc Flywheels, Two Main Bearings, Fuel and Water Tank, Silencer, Injector, High Tension Magneto, Foundation Bolts, Spanners, etc.

DYNAMO.

Shunt Wound Dynamo, wound for 25, 35, 50, 70, 100 or 140 volts, as ordered, suitable for Lighting and Charging, complete with Slide Rails.

Engine and Dynamo mounted together on substantial hardwood skids ready for bolting down to floor.

SWITCHBOARD.

Slate Panel having mounted thereon all necessary switches, fuses, meters, etc., for efficient control of Plant and Battery.

BATTERY.

Best English Make open glass box type cells.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

	W.S. 1	W.S. 2	W.S. 3
Size	2¼	3¼	4¼
Brake Horse-Power	1000	1500	2000
Dynamo Watts	25/35	50/70	50/70
Volts	(13) 120 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 100 Amp. hour Cells	(27) 120 Amp. hour Cells
Size of Battery Recommended			
Generating Set Complete, as illustrated, with Tanks (Water and Fuel), Piping, Foundation Bolts and Spanners	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 120 0 0	£ s. d. 144 0 0
Switchboard	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Battery Complete with Acid ...	50 15 0	74 10 0	105 10 0
Total	170 15 0	214 10 0	269 10 0

SHIPPING SPECIFICATIONS (APPROXIMATE).

	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.	Case. Ins.	Cwts. Packed.
Generating Set & Switchboard	W.S. 60×30×31	1. 7½	W.S. 70×33×34	2. 10	W.S. 75×36×37	3. 11½
Battery (less Acid)	18 cu. ft.	6½	24 cu. ft.	8	36 cu. ft.	14

We are open to appoint FIRST-CLASS AGENTS in districts at HOME and ABROAD where not already represented.

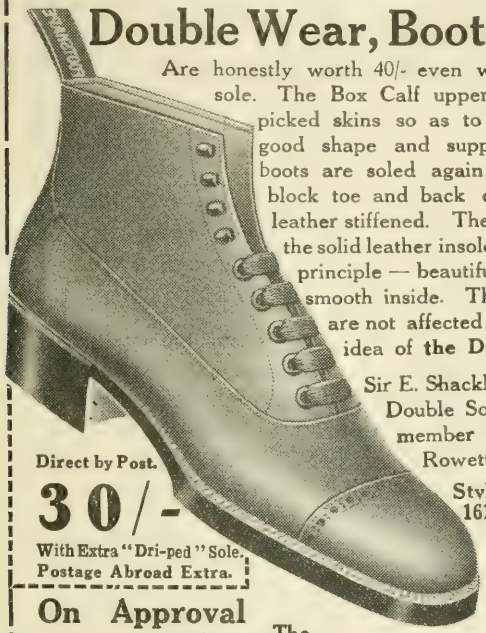
Ward & Goldstone PENDLETON MANCHESTER LTD

Sectional list C/303 giving full particulars of Mercure Engines on request. Enclose Business Card or Memo for Trade Terms

When making purchases, please give "OVERSEAS'" Advertisers an opportunity to quote prices.

Barratts "Double Sole"

Double Wear, Boots-by-Post



Are honestly worth 40/- even without the double sole. The Box Calf uppers are made from picked skins so as to keep the original good shape and suppleness, while the boots are soled again and again. The block toe and back quarters are solid leather stiffened. The welts are sewn to the solid leather insoles on the hand-sewn principle — beautifully flexible and smooth inside. The fine proportions are not affected by Barratts novel idea of **the Double Sole.**

Sir E. Shackleton ordered these Double Sole Boots for every member of the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition.

Direct by Post.

30/-

With Extra "Dri-ped" Sole.
Postage Abroad Extra.

Style 1614

On Approval

If, when you get these boots, you don't think they are worth more than 30/-, or they don't fit you, send them back. We will return your cash immediately.

24 Fittings.—Sizes are 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in three widths:—4 (medium), 5 (wide), 6 (extra wide). If size is not known, send "footshape," got by running pencil round stockinged foot resting lightly on paper, or old boot.

The "Dri-ped" Extra Sole

This renowned waterproof, non-slipping leather keeps out all damp, protects the insole, and may be removed for repair when necessary, without damaging the main sole or straining the original sole stitching, the welts or the insole. So the boot remains wet-proof and shapely. The saving is obvious. It is absolutely the most economical boot ever made.

Order Now—This Way.—State Style 1614, give size, and send 10/- only with Cash on Delivery Orders. Where C.O.D. is not available, please send cheque or money order for 30/-, plus postage (if Overseas), and 1/- extra if size 12. Post your order to

W. BARRATT & Co., Ltd.,
90, Footshape Works, Northampton.

Write for Art-printed Booklet "Footshapes for the Family."—Postage **3d.**

DRI-PED REG.

The Super Leather for Soles. Look for purple "Diamond" Trade Mark

Tailoring for Overseas

Stylish Lounge Suit in Smart, Hard-wearing Tweeds, Tailored to Measure for **£4 10s.**

Men has been so thoroughly studied and progressively improved for 20 years by Groves & Lindley that they absolutely guarantee to refund your cash without demur if you are not fully convinced that the suit or overcoat fits you and is full value for the money.

ONE THIRD AT LEAST SAVED ON EVERY SUIT.

In every quarter of the globe where European-style Clothes are worn we have regular customers who tell us that our suits are 30 to 50 per cent. better than any they can get from local tailors at 30 to 50 per cent. higher prices.

CUT OUT THE MIDDLEMEN—BUY DIRECT.

We cut out middle charges by purchasing all our cloths direct from the makers. Garments are cut and tailored by our own specially-trained staff and you are charged only **ONE** modest profit. We invite you to write for—

Box of 100 Cloth Patterns—Sent Post Free.

They are representative of all the best British high-grade cloths, Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Huddersfield Solid Worsteds, West of England Tweeds, Garbicords, etc., etc. Styles Book, Self-Measuring Form, Tape Measure and full instructions how to measure also enclosed.

All our Cloths are sold by the yard also

and are largely bought by overseas men for their local tailor to make up. Big savings and extra cloth quality are obtained this way. Note—**We guarantee Satisfaction or Cash Refund.**

GROVES & LINDLEY

102, THE LION, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

Stylish Single-breasted Ascot Overcoat, Lined Full, Tailored to Measure from **£4 4s.**

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"JUST LIKE SILK"

ALL BRITISH——BRILLIANT COLOURS

For Jumpers, Coats, Scarves, etc. Wears and washes beautifully. Pattern cards free on request. Made in a wide range of magnificent Colours, including Pillar Box Red, Gold, Tangerine, Rust, Pink, Peacock, Royal Blue, Saxe Blue, Navy, Jade-Green, Cherry, etc., etc. ¼ lb. hanks **7/6**, or **25/-** per lb.

Registered and Post Paid. - Trade supplied—Terms on application.

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16/17, DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Wires:—"Keestonica (Ave.) London." 'Phone: Central 6069.

Pleasant Odour. **DALES' GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN** Allows Polishing.

MAKES BOOTS AND HARNESS waterproof as a duck's back, soft as velvet and 3 times as durable. Over 40 years' reputation.
22 EXHIBITION HIGHEST AWARDS FOR SUPERIORITY.

Sold in Black and Brown Colours, in Tins. Manufactory, Dunstable, England.

When ordering from our Advertisers, please mention "OVERSEAS." This helps the Club.

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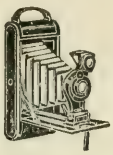

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Number 83 Quality

SOCKS FOR MEN.

Are made of the finest pure wool ingrain yarn in LOVATS, GREY AND HEATHERS

PERFECT FIT
PROLONGED WEAR
Comfortable in all Climates

The quality number is on each sock

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will secure your Steamer accommodation or arrange your Tour in Britain or on the Continent.

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Foreign Money Exchanged.

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SPECIAL LUNCHEONS, 2/-
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DINNERS, 6 to 9,
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or à la Carte.

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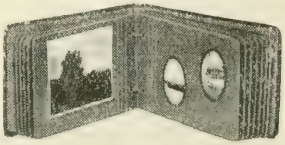
AN IDEAL PRESENT
THE "SUNDORA" ALBUM DE LUXE



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Mailed free.

Gilt-edged, Loose-leaf, Slip-in for Vest Pocket size; or larger size may be pasted on reverse side of leaf if desired. Assorted openings. Loose-leaves obtainable. Distinctive, tasteful.

THE SUNDORA Co., Manor Park, London

To continually improve "OVERSEAS" we rely largely upon our advertisement revenue.

RUSSIAN FAMINE

The British Empire Appeal.

"BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!"

THE WHOLE DUTY OF FIGHTING THE FAMINE is for the present thrown on Private Charity.

TWENTY MILLION PEASANTS

are making their last effort to maintain life on a diet of chopped grass, powdered bark and clay.

Eye-witnesses state that the rubbish-carts go through the towns laden with the dead bodies of little children.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND IS AT WORK

in the Samara Province, organising the food supply through the agency of the Society of Friends.

During eighteen months of steady work in Russia this Society has lost only one-half of one per cent. of its supplies. Everything is forwarded in sealed trucks, which invariably arrive intact.

All British Relief sent through this Fund will be under the supreme direction of a British Commissioner, whose name will carry conviction, and who will be assisted by British inspectors. Further, Dr. Nansen's own Representative at Moscow to direct the whole International Relief movement is to be a Britisher.

We, who are busy with relief, know that the Nansen scheme is sound, and the Guarantees sufficient.

Doubts and fears come only from critics who stand aloof.

BUT WHAT ABOUT FINANCIAL TROUBLES AT HOME? HELP US FOR THAT VERY REASON. BLOCKED MARKETS ARE THE CAUSE OF THESE TROUBLES. WHAT GREATER BLOCK THAN A DEAD OR DYING RUSSIA?

Donations should be sent at once to the Hon. Treasurer, Russian Famine Relief Fund, Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C. 4.

PRESIDENT - - THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.
CHAIRMAN - - THE RT. HON. THE LORD EMMOTT, G.C.M.G.

DELAY NO LONGER.

Issued by the Imperial War Relief Fund (registered under the War Charities Act, 1916).

MANSFIELD'S
PATENT AUTOMATIC
WATER AND OIL FINDERS

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Delivery at Colonial or Foreign Seaports, £3 extra.

We undertake the location of sites and boring at lump sum prices under guarantee of

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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU AND SAVE YOU 50 %

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Write to us whenever you want
Gymnasium Outfits, Club Outfits, Medals and Badges, Lanterns and Lantern Slides,
or any other items of interest to boys.

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DEPT. O.,
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Increased advertising revenue makes possible the continued improvement of "OVERSEAS" generally.

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"ARETHUSA"

Training Ship and the Shaftesbury Homes

URGENTLY NEED

£25,000

TO PREVENT CURTAILMENT OF ANY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY'S WORK

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9,000 boys have been trained for Civil Employment and Emigration.
1,100 boys and girls now being maintained.

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800 cases awaiting admission at

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EMIGRATION COLONISATION OFFICE.

The Salvation Army has world-wide organisation. Free and disinterested advice about Dominions. Cares for passengers. Representatives everywhere. Correspondence invited. Address: Commissioner D. C. LAMB, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

The Sick Poor of the Homeland

often go from bad to worse because they are unable to secure treatment in Hospital, by Dispensary, admission into some Convalescent Home, or necessary surgical appliances.

THE LONDON MEDICAL CHARITIES FUND.

President:

Col. Sir RAYMOND GREENE, Bart., D.S.O., J.P., M.P.,

seeks to bring medical relief within the reach of all. Over 6,000 letters of recommendation to Hospitals, etc., etc., etc., have been supplied to needy sick people since the Fund was started in 1910.

The benefits have been enormous — Medical, Dental, Ophthalmic, Surgical, and Convalescent Home Treatment, and Special Grants to the needy poor.

Will you please help this good work which has brought health and happiness to thousands? Funds are much needed now?

Contributions should be addressed to Mr. A. C. EVANS, Secretary, London Medical Charities Fund, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 2, England.

WHAT

MORAVIAN MISSIONS

STAND FOR:

The Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preached by life and lip, in humble dependence upon the Holy Spirit.

This basis has been (for 189 years) and is still being wonderfully blessed, so that those who know speak of

"THE MIRACLE OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS."

Converts outnumber home membership by three to one.

YET while the Income has remained practically stationary, the Expenses have greatly increased, and unless increased receipts are sent in

CURTAILMENT MUST FOLLOW!

Your prayers (and if possible), your gifts of money, are earnestly pleaded for by

The Rev. EDGAR SWAINSON,
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Literature sent free on application.

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320 Merchant Seamen, men who have run the gauntlet of the fiercest storms, now find themselves in poverty and need your assistance.

887 Widows of Seamen and 1100 Dependent Children

are also wanting help, which we are compelled to withhold because funds are low. Will you bring a ray of sunshine into their lives by sending a donation immediately?

THOS. SCOTT, *Secretary,*
British Merchant Seamen and their Dependents' Fund,
Tower Building, LIVERPOOL.

THE

CHURCH of ENGLAND

WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY

(*Founded in* 1881 *by Prebendary Rudolf*)

has given Homes to over 25,000 children and now has a family of 4,219 little ones to

FEED, CLOTHE, SHELTER & TRAIN

WILL YOU HELP?

Gifts gratefully received by Secretary,
Rev. W. Fowell Swann, M.A.,
Old Town Hall,
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London, S.E. 11.

Cheques, etc., crossed and payable to "Waifs & Strays."

The larger our advertisement revenue, the more we can spend on improving "OVERSEAS."

THIS SIDE UP WITH CARE

With the CARE that they receive in our School, fatherless boys and girls are sent into the world of business "right side up"—that is, placed

ON THEIR FEET
with their
HEADS HELD UP

This is the Empire's oldest Orphanage and has helped fatherless boys and girls for over 163 years. Please help us to carry on the good work!

THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL
and
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE,

Fred. J. Robinson, A.C.I.S.,
Secretary,
73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2

THE GREAT NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS AMONGST OUR GALLANT

SAILORS & FISHERMEN

AND THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

THE SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY which has an Honorary Relieving Officer in every Village and Town on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, **NEEDS FUNDS** for its Work.

Will You Send a Contribution to the Secretary—

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Carlton House,
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Patron:
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LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

(Under Royal Patronage)

♣ ♣ ♣

CHRISTMAS will soon be here, the season when every one wants to make every one else happy. Please help one lady to forget her troubles by sending her a useful present and a book or some other unnecessary gift; or will you send us money to help us with our Christmas gifts? We like each lady to have from 30s. to £2 extra at this season of the year.

♣ ♣ ♣

Hon. Sec.,
EDITH SMALLWOOD,
Lancaster House, Malvern.

5,000 Wounded Soldiers and 500 Civilians

(mostly munition workers)

have been cared for by the

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(formerly the "Grange" Hospital)
WORTHING

Patron: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
President: COL. SIR RAYMOND GREENE, Bart., D.S.O., J.P., M.P.

The Home has always been, and is, quite full. 85 disabled soldiers and sailors now under treatment. Please help us to benefit these to whom so great a debt of gratitude is due.

Funds are greatly needed to secure a suitable Recreation Ground immediately adjoining the Home. Such a piece of vacant ground is now for sale, and can be purchased at a reasonable price if funds are forthcoming soon. An appeal is made for this purpose, and for providing extra comforts for the men, as below. Can you, and will you, help?

All contributions should be addressed to Mr. A. C. EVANS, Secretary, at the London Office:

76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 2, Eng.

AN OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS DINNER—Turkey, plum pudding, etc.—will be provided for the Patients if funds permit.

Members regularly corresponding with our advertisers materially help "OVERSEAS."

"There is nothing in the world too fine for the Mercantile Marine of this Country for the work they have done during the present war."—LORD JELLICOE.

An Appeal for the

Captain Fryatt Memorial Fund

THIS Fund was instituted in August, 1916, to perpetuate the memory of that very gallant Officer, Captain Fryatt, of the S.S. "Brussels," who so heroically went to his doom in the cause of the Allies.

Its purposes are for the alleviation of suffering and distress, primarily due to the War, arising amongst the Officers of the Merchant Service and their Widows and Orphans.

Will YOU Help Us

to carry on the Good Work the Fund has already done and is doing?

You owe a great deal to the Merchant Service and Contributions are Sadly Needed

They will be thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary:

Lieut. T. W. MOORE, C.B.E., R.N.R.
The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool

Advertiser's Announcement.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

appeal for

300,000 Half-crowns

for

Bread and Butter

for their

7,280

children

who are being trained to become good and useful citizens of the Empire.

Will you help the little child up the ladder?

Drafts, Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be addressed to the Director, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Stileman, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1, England.

(See next page.)

OVERSEAS

Dr. Barnardo's Homes

(See previous page)

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

WE take this opportunity of tendering our heartfelt thanks to our world-wide circle of friends for their long-continued interest in the work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. We append below a further list of gifts from oversea friends to the Food Fund, which has for its object the feeding of the largest family in the world—over 7,000 boys and girls who are being trained to become good citizens of the Empire. 92,330 children in all have been received. 27,355 have been emigrated within the Empire :—

	£	s.	d.
Collected in Hong Kong to endow the "Hong Kong" Bed	500	0	0
"J. A.," Pahiatua	500	0	0
Collected in the Federated Malay States to endow the "Kuala Lumpur" Bed	500	0	0
"F. P. W.," Amritsar	303	12	2
Military Ice and Soda Factory, Dar-es-Salaam	300	0	0
Oeuvre Anglo-Franco Mauricienne des Orphelins et des Mutiles de la Guerre, Port Louis, Mauritius	200	0	0
Proceeds of Children's Concert, Hankow, China (per Mrs. Hemmings)	169	0	8
"H. R.," Bloemfontein	150	0	0
Friends in Calcutta	131	5	0
"J. M. M.," South Australia	100	0	0
Contributions by American Citizens of all classes and creeds as a token of admiration for Britain's part in the late War, per the National Allied Relief Committee, London :—			
First gift	100	0	0
Second gift	20	0	0
Third gift	33	8	2
"T. S. F.," Hong Kong	100	0	0
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon (collection per W. H. Whiteley, Esq.)	78	15	8
Members of Shanghai Club (collection)	58	7	1
Donations, per *The Advertiser*, Adelaide	52	0	0
Canteen Committee, H.M.S. *Blenheim*	46	0	0
Subscriptions per the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club, Shanghai	20	18	4
Members of Manilla Branch, Over-Seas Club, Philippine Islands	20	0	0
"R. G. L.," Mexico	10	0	0
Offerings at out-of-the-way parts of the Frontier guarded by the Kohat-Kurram Field Force (per Rev. T. H. Dixon)	6	17	0
"K. S.," Bombay	6	14	0
"H. H.," France	5	0	0
"R. H. C.," U.S.A.	2	15	0
Misses A. and D. W., Hong Kong	1	15	4
"H. I.," Queensland	1	10	0
"R. T.," Nicaragua	1	10	0
"F. G.," Fiji	1	7	6
"G. M.," Fiji	1	1	0
"A. T. W.," New Hebrides	1	0	0
"T. H. H.," Suva	0	10	4

(See previous page)

The Salvation Army

IN 70 different countries the Salvation Army is waging unceasing war against misery, ignorance and destitution. Its devoted officers minister to the social and spiritual needs of mankind without regard to race, creed or colour. They preach the Gospel of hope and faith in 42 languages.

Criminals, drunkards, outcasts and other unfortunates are gathered into the Salvation Army's Shelters and Homes, where they are fed, clothed, spiritually regenerated, and set on the road to a new life.

The Salvation Army is one of the greatest purifying forces of the age. Its social and spiritual work has raised thousands of men and women from a life of vice and crime, and by the grace of God made them into respected citizens.

Help is urgently needed and should be sent to

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH,
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
STAR AND GARTER HOME
FOR
DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS,
RICHMOND, SURREY, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED by the British Red Cross Society, under the patronage of H.M. the Queen, as a permanent memorial of the Great War. On the site of the old Star & Garter Hotel, of famous memory, a noble building is being erected to accommodate about 200 men. To hasten building operations the temporary Hospital in the Annexe of the Hotel, opened in January, 1916, for Sailors and Soldiers paralysed by wounds, has been moved to the Seaside Branch at Sandgate, Kent.

The Star & Garter Committee appeals to the benevolence of our friends and kinsmen overseas on behalf of the Building Fund which, notwithstanding the generous support it has received both at home and abroad, is in need of further help, in consequence of the enormously increased price of labour and materials.

Address all subscriptions to :

THE SECRETARY, STAR & GARTER COMMITTEE.
19, Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

LOST!

LOST!

IN many popular resorts the town crier, with his big bell and his long list of treasured articles lost, is still a familiar figure.

Is there no bell-man to sound in your ears this poignant cry?

"LOST in childhood's days, all that makes life precious—a mother's care, a father's protection, the careless gaiety of unshadowed youth!"

In the shelter of our Home, the orphan, the neglected little one, the unwanted child, find again their lost treasures of love and laughter.

If you are willing to share in this beautiful work, we will be your almoners.

■ ■ ■ ■

Gifts and Enquiries should be addressed to :—

THE PRINCIPAL (REV. W. HODSON SMITH),

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson),

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(Founded 1891 —— Incorporated 1893)

HAS NO ENDOWMENT.

WANTED
1,000,000 Shillings.

WILL YOU HELP

The Church Lads' Brigade to Continue its Great Work Among Lads for Church and State?

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FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

LEST WE FORGET

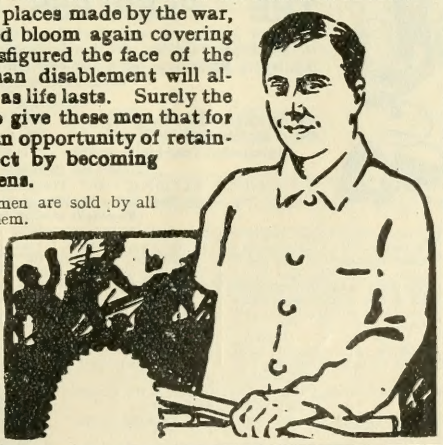
the men who gallantly held the positions at the front, but lost their positions at home.

"I WANT to work, but no one seems able to give me a job." This is the heart-breaking remark of thousands of maimed and broken ex-Service men who sacrificed positions and prospects by responding to "The Call." It is true that these men are unemployable in ordinary Workshops and Factories, for in these days of keen competition a one-armed, or paralysed, or legless man is not a profit-making worker; but, after all, they fought for the Homeland and lost their limbs and powers of action in the service of us all.

THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS

are doors through which these men, who served and suffered, can enter the hive of Industry and show that, given the chance, they can make their lives as useful to the Nation as they were before the handicap of war's casualties crippled their possibilities. In these Workshops—the only Memorial to one of our greatest soldiers—these men are trained in useful occupations and provided with permanent employment at good wages. Over 2,300 men have already been admitted into the Workshops but there is a far greater number whose requests to enter have to be refused because money is needed for machinery and maintenance. Will you help the Committee to help these men?

THINK what it means to be disabled. Most of the evils that afflict human nature; disease, poverty, grief—if they do not kill—pass on. But the armless, the legless, the paralysed men—legacies of the war—are maimed for the duration of their lives. In the desert places made by the war, flowers will grow and bloom again covering up the scars that disfigured the face of the earth, but the human disablement will always remain as long as life lasts. Surely the least we can do is to give these men that for which they crave—an opportunity of retaining their self-respect by becoming self-supporting citizens.



The goods made by the men are sold by all leading retailers. Buy them.

HELP THE FUND also by sending a cheque or money order payable to the Chairman of the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund.

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CHILLON COLLEGE

Uniting Cheltonia English School, Villeneuve, and L'Ecole-Foyer des Pleiades.

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A HIGH-CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA, CONDUCTED ON ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES WITH THE MODERN LANGUAGE FEATURES OF SWISS SCHOOLS.

SENIOR COLLEGE (13½ to 19 Years).—Altitude 1,300 feet above sea level, and 50 feet above the lake, overlooking the famous Chateau de Chillon. Stands in its own park containing the playing fields. All games. Bathing and rowing in the lake 40 yards away. Modern building (1912), running hot and cold water, central heating, facing south and admirably sheltered. Preparation for English and American Schools and Universities. Modern Language Finishing Classes, Army Class, Commerce Classes.

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The Climate is equable and particularly adapted to growing boys, especially those from America, India, China and the Far East generally.

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Author of "On Personal Service" and other books of addresses to boys.

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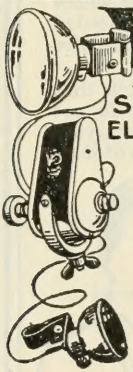
FRENCH IS THE LANGUAGE OF BOTH SCHOOLS.

OVERSEAS BOYS.—*Entire charge is undertaken of Boys whose parents live Overseas.*



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SELF GENERATING ELECTRIC CYCLE LAMP.

THE BEST XMAS GIFT FOR THE CYCLIST.

All British Made.
No Oil. No Acid. No Matches.
A Brilliant Light at No Cost.

THE PEERLESS VOLTALITE

produces by the movement of the cycle, at walking speed and up to 30 miles an hour, an inexhaustible supply of electricity to brilliantly illuminate head and rear lamps at no cost. Lasts years without attention.

PRICES.

V2, complete with head lamp 36/-
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Extra for postage, 1/-.

TO ENSURE SATISFACTION FIRMLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

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(*Hundreds to select from.*)

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National Institute for the Blind
Help Blind Folk?

1. It bears a very heavy financial responsibility for many important institutions all over Great Britain for the training and education of the blind, and provides practically all the Braille literature for the whole British Empire.

2. It maintains the most up-to-date and best-equipped School of Massage in the country for blind people of both sexes, and takes practical steps to help ex-students to build remunerative careers.

3. It is the sole producer of literature in Moon type for the entire English-speaking world.

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7. It undertakes the financial responsibility and conduct of Worcester College for blind boys, and the newly-established college at Chorley Wood for girls with little or no sight.

8. It cares for the Deaf-Blind—those condemned to life-long darkness and silence.

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10. It maintains a home at Clifton for blind women of the poorer classes, and a similar home at Brighton; also a hostel for blind women workers in London.

11. It carries out much important research work with regard to apparatus and materials generally of wide importance to the blind, and the manufacture of these.

12. It maintains the only home in the Empire for blind babies—"Sunshine House" at Chorley Wood—and proposes to equip and maintain several more "Sunshine Houses."

The proper discharge of these obligations depends entirely upon the generous response of the public.

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President: SIR ARTHUR PEARSON, BART., G.B.E.
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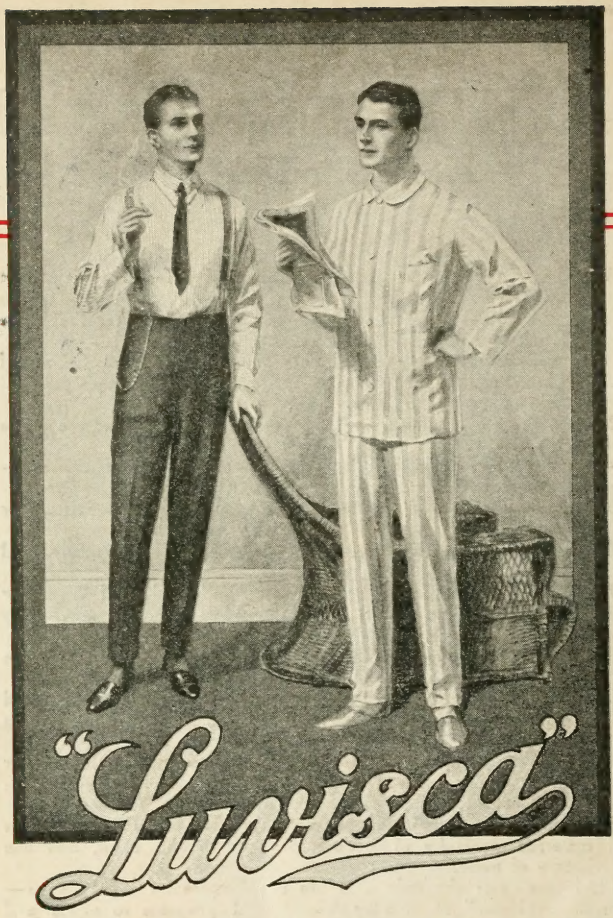

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"LUVISCA" for MEN'S wear is irresistible—so dressy so durable, and withal, so comfortable, that it has only to be seen to be appreciated. "LUVISCA" looks like silk, is more durable than silk, and cheaper than silk. Ask your Outfitter or Stores to show you the newest patterns.

Look for the "LUVISCA" TAB on every garment None genuine without

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If any difficulty in obtaining "LUVISCA," please write to "LUVISCA" (Dept. 1), 19, Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2.